

## HISTORY.

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Many books have been written about Cuba, but there are few detailed and reliable histories. Such information as is available with regard to the history of this country is in fragmentary form, and many important events connected with the affairs of the island are unrecorded, or so briefly discussed as to be unintelligible.

### DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT.

Cuba was discovered by Columbus on Sunday, October 28, 1492. According to the most reliable evidence, he landed in, or a little to the west of, what is now called the bay of Nuevitas, on the north coast of the province of Camagüey. He took possession of the island in the name of Christ, Our Lady, and the reigning Sovereigns of Spain, and named it Juana in honor of Prince John.

Continuing his voyage, Columbus sailed west as far as the Laguna de Moron, where he arrived October 31. On November 12 he left this place. The records in his journal do not indicate clearly where he sailed between that date and November 26. He appears to have returned to the vicinity of the Guija Islands and then to have cruised about among the keys and islands off the province of Camagüey, finally reaching the Bay of Nuevitas.

On November 26 he sailed southeast along the coast of Oriente and on the evening of November 27 he arrived at Baracoa. From there he sailed, on December 4, to Point Maisi, the eastern end of the island, and on the following day to the Island of San Domingo.

On the 3d of May, 1493, Pope Alexander VI issued a bull conferring on Ferdinand and Isabella all lands already discovered, or to be discovered, in the western ocean, thus confirming by divine right, to all Christendom, the claims of Columbus.

Columbus visited Cuba three times after this. In 1493, during his second voyage, he followed the southern coast from Point Maisi as far as Batabanó and the Isle of Pines, which he reached on June 13, having in the meantime discovered the Island of Jamaica. During this voyage Columbus visited Guantánamo, Trinidad, and probably Cienfuegos. During his fourth and last voyage, he touched at Cayo Largo, off the south coast of the province of Oriente, in July, 1502, and again in May, 1503.

Cuba does not appear to have been visited by many other explorers. In 1508 Sebastian Ocampo, acting under the orders of Nicolas de Ovando,

Governor of San Domingo, reported that Cuba was an island, but it is probable that this fact was known several years before. Apparently Cuba did not receive much attention from the Spanish authorities prior to 1511. In that year Diego Columbus, Admiral of the Indies and Governor of San Domingo, sent Capt. Diego Velasquez, one of the companions of Columbus on his second voyage, to subdue and colonize Cuba. With a force of 300 men he sailed from San Domingo and landed near Point Maisi, going thence to Baracoa, where the first settlement was made in 1512. In 1514 Velasquez founded Trinidad and Santiago de Cuba, on the southern side of the island, to facilitate communication with the Spanish colonies of Jamaica and the mainland, and established settlements at Sancti-Spiritus, Remedios, Bayamo, Puerto Principe, and San Cristobal de la Habana, the last named colony being located on what is now the site of Batabanó. In 1519 the name of Habana was transferred to a settlement on the site now known by that name. The same year, Baracoa, having been raised to the dignity of a city and bishopric, was declared the capital, and so remained until 1522, when Santiago became the capital and the seat of the bishopric. Habana became the capital in 1552.

On the death of Ferdinand, January 23, 1516, Velasquez renamed the island Fernandina in his honor. It was subsequently named Santiago, after the patron saint of Spain, but afterwards the name was changed to Ave María, in honor of the Virgin. Through all these official changes, however, it retained its native original name.

#### CUBA UNDER SPANISH RULE.

Until his death in 1524 Velasquez continued to govern Cuba as *adelantado*, or lieutenant-governor, under the governor and *audiencia* of San Domingo. He had five successors in the office of lieutenant-governor. The first governor, Hernando de Soto, was appointed in 1536; he was also *adelantado* of Florida. The first Captain-General was Don Gabriel de Lujan, appointed in 1581. After the founding of the colonies by Velasquez, the Spanish population increased very slowly; for more than one hundred years only two additional towns were founded, Guanabacoa in 1555 and El Cobre in 1558. In the seventeenth century but two towns of any importance, Matanzas and Santa Clara, were founded, and in the eighteenth but nine. At the end of this period the population of the island is said to have numbered 275,000 souls, while the development of its wealth had scarcely begun.

If the situation and many natural advantages of Cuba be considered, it is evident that either the Cubans were blind to their opportunities or causes generally beyond their control retarded the growth of the population and the development of the island's resources. The latter would seem to be the case, although it can not be said that the Cubans were not in some measure accountable.

In the general scheme of colonizing the West Indies, both Cuba and Jamaica

were occupied to facilitate trade with the rich colonies of the Spanish main, and while still a young colony Cuba, as a depot of supply, was severely taxed by the numerous expeditions which sailed from her shores between the years 1512 and 1538.

It is by no means true, however, that in the administration of her colonies Spain was an exception to the general rule of liberal and generous government on the part of the various countries toward their colonial dependencies. In fact, much of the same ideas appear to have influenced all of them at the outset, although the results were different, as might be expected of governments having different origins, forms, and theories. The prevailing idea appears to have been that the political and economic interests of colonies were to be subordinated to those of the home country, no matter how injurious the consequences, and a course in harmony with this idea was followed unremittingly by Spain to the end of her supremacy over Cuba.

Aside from the fact that during the early history of Cuba Spain had little surplus population to dispose of, and that through the expulsion of the Jews and Moors she lost a large and valuable part of this population, her trade restrictions would account, in some measure, for the slow increase in the population and industries of Cuba. These restrictions appear to have originated in the royal cedula of May 6, 1497, granting to the port of Seville the exclusive privilege of trade with the colonies. At the same time the *Casa de Contratacion*, or Council of Trade, was established and was given exclusive charge of the regulation of trade and commerce, although later the Council exercised its functions under the general control of the Council of the Indies. San Domingo, and later Vera Cruz, were the only colonial ports authorized to trade with Seville. In 1717 the trade monopoly of Seville was transferred, by royal order, to the port of Cadiz, in Spain.

While Santiago was the capital of Cuba, trade between the island and the home port was restricted to that place, and when the capital was transferred to Habana, that city became the sole port of entry. Even between the ports of Habana and Seville or Cadiz, until 1765, there was no free communication, but all trading vessels were gathered into fleets, or "*flotas*," from time to time, and made the voyage accompanied by Spanish warships, partly for protection against freebooters and pirates, but chiefly to prevent trade with other ports.

The maritime laws regulating trade and commerce forbade trade between the colonies, and as early as 1592 trade with foreigners was only permitted by special authority, and in 1614 and 1680 trade with foreigners was prohibited under pain of death and confiscation of the property concerned.

With the exception of the period when the English occupied the island, 1762-63, Cuban ports were practically under embargo of the strictest kind until 1778, when Habana was opened to free trade. By the royal decree of October 12, 1778, trade between Santiago, Trinidad, Batabanó, and other Spanish ports was authorized. This privilege was extended to Nuevitas in 1784, to Matanzas in 1793, to Caibarién in 1794, and to Manzanillo and Baracoa in 1803.

By the treaties of 1648 and 1714 between Spain and the Dutch provinces it was agreed that parties to the treaty should abstain from trading in the ports and along the coast of the Indies belonging to the other nation. Again, by the treaty of Madrid between England and Spain, similar agreements were made, although it was provided that in case vessels arrived at the prohibited ports under stress or shipwreck they should be received kindly and permitted to purchase provisions and repair damages. This privilege was subsequently withdrawn by royal orders of January 20 and April 15, 1784, which prescribed that no vessel belonging to a foreign nation should be permitted to enter. The severity of these restrictions was modified later on and, by a royal order of January 8, 1801, Cuban ports were thrown open to the commerce of friendly and neutral nations.

Other commercial privileges granted in 1805, 1809, 1810, and 1812, were due, in great measure, if not entirely, to the French invasion of the peninsula and its effect on Spanish possessions in the West Indies and America. These concessions to trade with Spanish colonies were but temporary, however, as by royal orders of January 10, November 17, and July 10, 1809, foreign commerce with Spanish-American ports was prohibited. Against these last restrictions of trade the various Spanish colonial governors, and especially the Captain-General of Cuba, protested on the ground of the necessities of the colonies and the inability of Spain to meet them. These objections having been favorably considered by the Council for the Indies, foreign trade with Habana was extended for a time.

Many other decrees and royal orders affecting trade with Cuba and the other Spanish colonies were promulgated during the period between 1775 and 1812, but it is plain that Spain was always averse to granting trade facilities to her colonies, and only did so for a time when forced by her necessities. After she had once opened Cuban ports and to that extent established the privilege of foreign trade, it was a difficult matter to close the ports again; consequently the next step was to restrict the trade as far as possible by duties, tonnage, and port dues, and by arbitrary tariffs imposed from time to time in such a way as to render foreign commerce unprofitable. Up to 1824 duties on foreign commerce were much greater than those on Spanish merchandise, and while from that year they were generally less restrictive, still they were always high enough to compel Cubans to purchase from Spanish merchants, who, as Spain did not herself produce what was needed, bought from French, German, American, or other sources, thereby raising prices far above what they would have been under a system less hampering. In fact, up to 1818 Cuba does not appear to have had a tariff system. In that year a tariff was promulgated making the duties  $26\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on agricultural implements and 43 per cent *ad valorem* on other foreign merchandise. This was modified in 1820 and 1822 and the duties reduced to 20 per cent on agricultural implements and 37 per cent *ad valorem* on foreign industrial products. On all Spanish importations under this classification the duties were two-thirds less. The tariff of 1824 was less prohibitive.



Apparently, either this arrangement for excluding foreign trade or the amount of customs revenue was not satisfactory, for an export tariff was established in 1828 on sugar and coffee, which had by that time become important products. The duty was four-fifths of a cent per pound on sugar and two-fifths of a cent per pound on coffee. If these products were exported in foreign vessels, the duty on sugar was doubled and that on coffee was increased to 1 cent per pound. With slight modifications these duties continued to August 1, 1891, when, under the McKinley tariff law, a reciprocal commercial agreement was proclaimed by President Harrison between Spain and the United States, which enabled Cuba to seek its nearest and most natural market. In a short time nearly the entire trade of Cuba was transferred to the United States, and Cuba enjoyed a degree of prosperity never before attained.

But with the termination of this agreement by the tariff law of 1894, the old practice was reestablished, thus forcing upon the Cubans compulsory trade with Spain. There seems to be no question among impartial and intelligent judges as to the injurious effect of this system on the growth of Cuba's population and material progress, both largely dependent on commercial advantages.

Another evil born of the system and given a certain amount of immunity through the reverses and disasters of the Spanish navy, is smuggling, which began with trade restrictions and monopolies and has continued almost to this day, the amount of merchandise smuggled being, for many years, nearly equal to that regularly imported and exported. Under the name of privateers, French, Dutch, English, and American smugglers and buccaneers swarmed in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico for more than two centuries, plundering Spanish *flotas* and attacking colonial settlements. Among the latter, Cuba was the chief sufferer. In 1538 the marauders attacked and burned Habana. In 1544 they attacked Baracoa and Matanzas, and again sacked and burned Habana. In 1604 Giron, a French buccaneer, landed twice in Santiago, capturing the Morro, and in 1679 French buccaneers again raided the province.

Coupled with trade restrictions and extending throughout the entire life of Cuba as a dependency of Spain, excessive taxation has always prevailed. In addition to the taxes on imports and exports, taxes were levied on real and personal property and on industries and commerce of all kinds. Every profession, art, or manual occupation contributed its quota, while, as far back as 1638, seal and stamp taxes were established on all judicial business and on all kinds of petitions and claims made to official corporations, and subsequently on all bills and accounts.

There was also a municipal tax on the slaughter of cattle for the market. This privilege was sold by the municipal council to the highest bidder, with the result that assessments were made on all animals slaughtered, whether for the market or for private consumption, with a corresponding increase in the price of meat.

Another tax established in 1528, called the *derecho de averia*, required the payment of 20 ducats (\$16) by every person, bond or free, arriving in the island. In 1665 this tax was increased to \$22, and continued in force for one hundred years, thus retarding immigration, and, to that extent, the increase of population, especially of the laboring class.

An examination of the taxes shows that they operated to discourage Cubans from owning property or engaging in many industrial pursuits tending to benefit them and to promote the material improvement of the island.

Up to the year 1638 the taxes were collected by royal officers appointed by the King, and their accounts were passed on by the *audiencia* of San Domingo. In that year *contadores* (auditors) were appointed who exercised fiscal supervision over the tax collectors, until, by royal *cedula* of October 31, 1764, the intendancy of Habana was established and the administration of taxes was conducted as in Spain. After 1892 the taxes were collected by the Spanish Bank under a ten years' contract, the bank receiving a commission of 5 per cent. About 18 per cent of the assessed taxes remained uncollected between 1886 and 1897, and the deficits thus caused were added to the Cuban debt.<sup>1</sup>

If to high taxes, high tariffs, and utter indifference, apparently, to the needs of the island be added a lack of banking facilities of all kinds, and a system of currency dependent entirely on the Spanish government and affected by all its financial difficulties, we have some of the reasons why the economic development of Cuba has been slow. All her industrial profits were absorbed by Spain, leaving no surplus to provide for the accumulation of capital and the material progress of the island.<sup>2</sup> For many years Cuba was prohibited from cultivating such raw products as were raised in Spain, this policy being the exact opposite of the theory and practice under which England subsequently developed her manufacturing industries at home. The system followed in England was the very natural process of paying for the raw products of her colonies in manufactured articles, and no nation in Europe during the sixteenth century was in a better condition than Spain to establish such a system, as she was essentially a manufacturing country. With the expulsion of the Moors, however, her manufactures were practically ruined, and she became little more than a clearing house for foreign products.

Long after repeated warnings should have suggested a greater measure of economic and political independence for Cuba, the entire system of Cuban government and administration was retained in the hands of Spanish officials to the exclusion of native Cubans. The feelings aroused by this policy would

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<sup>1</sup>According to the data of the tribunal of accounts (*tribunal de cuentas*) of Habana, referred to by Señor la Sagra, Cuba received as ordinary and extraordinary "*situados*" from Mexico, from 1766 to 1788, the sum of 57,739,346 pesos fuertes, and from 1788 to 1806, 50,411,158 pesos fuertes.

<sup>2</sup>The proof of this is the bad condition of the roads and harbors, the absence of docking facilities, the lack of adequate water supply in cities, and the absence of sewers, paved streets, and schoolhouses and other public buildings essential to every community.

undoubtedly have been appeased if greater economic and political freedom had been allowed. Political independence was not generally advocated at first. Autonomy under the protection of Spain was as much as the industrial classes wished, and had this been granted ten years earlier Cuba might and probably would have remained a Spanish colony.

The first serious opposition to the insular government was brought out by the attempt of Captain-General Vicente Roja to enforce the government monopoly in tobacco, decreed in 1717. Several bloody riots occurred and Roja was obliged to withdraw temporarily from the island.

Apart from uprisings among the negroes, stimulated no doubt by the success of their race over the French in the neighboring island of San Domingo, there were no attempts at insurrection on the part of Cubans until after the conspiracy of 1823, planned by a secret society known as the "Sociedad de Bolívar." This conspiracy resulted from the attempt of Captain-General Vives to carry out the instructions of Ferdinand VII, after the abrogation of the Spanish liberal constitution of 1812, and was intended as a protest against a return to absolutism in Cuba. The conspiracy was of a serious character and extended over the entire island. The conspiracy failed and the leader, Jose Francisco Lemus, and a large number of conspirators were arrested and deported. A feeling of bitter resentment against the government was the result, and a period of agitation and public demonstration followed. Frequent unsuccessful uprisings were attempted in 1824.

On May 28, 1825, a royal decree was issued, conferring on the Captain-General "all the powers of governors of cities in a state of siege \* \* \* with full and unlimited authority to detach from the island and to send to the Peninsula all officials and persons employed in whatsoever capacity, and of whatsoever rank, class, or condition, whose presence may appear prejudicial, or whose public or private conduct may inspire you with suspicion \* \* \* and further to suspend the execution of any order or general regulations issued in whatever branch of the administration and to whatever extent you may consider convenient to the royal service, etc., to see that faithful servants of His Majesty be remembered, at the same time punishing without delay or hesitation the misdeeds of those, etc."<sup>1</sup>

An army from Spain, intended for the subjugation of former Spanish colonies in South America, which was to have been dispatched from Cuba, was retained there, and a military commission was permanently organized to try political offenses under the above decree and the articles of war.

Political agitation having taken the form of revolutionary demonstrations, there was a gradual separation on political lines between the Cubans and Spaniards, and numberless Cuban secret societies were formed throughout the island. Allied with the Cubans were all of the more radical, as well as the more moderate liberal members of the community, while the Spanish party included beneficiaries of former monopolies and the conservative and reaction-

<sup>1</sup> Promulgated again in the royal decrees of March 21 and 26, 1834.

ary elements, which, under the policy of the Captains-General, had crystallized around the officials of the government and their coadjutors in the church.

The political agitation continued, and in 1826 a small uprising took place in Camagüey, directed by the Sociedad de la Cadena, and aimed against the abuses of the regiment Leon quartered there. The same year (June 22) the Congress of American Republics assembled at Panama. The object of this congress was to urge the establishment of liberal principles of commercial intercourse in peace and war, the advancement of religious liberty, and the abolition of slavery, and to discuss the relations of Haiti, the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico, the continuation of the war of Spain on her Spanish colonies, and the Monroe doctrine.

While the United States no doubt sympathized with the objects of the congress, the debates in the Senate and House of Representatives indicated a desire to avoid interference with Spain. As a result, the American delegates were given limited powers, and this, coupled with the conservative attitude of the United States, resulted in the failure of the congress to achieve any result.

The year before, Francisco Agüero and Manuel Andres Sanches, a second lieutenant in the Colombian army, had been sent from Cuba to the United States and to Colombia to seek the assistance of these countries. An expedition was organized in Colombia to be led by the famous Colombian patriot, Simon Bolivar, but the failure of the Panama congress caused the abandonment of the expedition. On the return of the emissaries to Cuba they were arrested, tried, and executed.

In 1830 a revolution was planned by the society of the "Black Eagle," a Masonic fraternity having its base of operations in Mexico, with secondary bases in Habana and at various points throughout the island. The conspiracy failed, and several of the conspirators received sentence of death, which was afterwards commuted by Captain-General Vives to sentence to life imprisonment. The object of the conspiracy was the independence of Cuba, the pretext, a report that the island was to be ceded to Great Britain.

In 1836 the constitution of 1812 was reestablished in Spain, but this change did not benefit Cuba. On the contrary, the deputies sent from Cuba to the constitutional convention in Madrid were excluded, and, by a royal decree of 1837, the representation in the Cortes which had been given Cuba in 1834 was taken away, and it was announced that Cuba would be governed by special laws. These, the Cubans claim, were never published. From this time to 1847 several uprisings or insurrections occurred throughout Cuba, followed in that year by a revolutionary conspiracy organized by Narciso Lopez, and having in view the liberation of the island or its annexation to the United States. It had been arranged to make the first demonstration on the 4th of July, in the city of Cienfuegos, but the plot was made known to the Spanish governor, and Lopez and his companions fled to the United States, where, in 1849, they organized a filibustering expedition, which was prevented from leaving by the vigilance of the government of the United States. In 1850

Lopez organized a second expedition, which sailed from New Orleans, May 10, and landed with 600 men at Cardenas, attacking its small garrison. A portion of the garrison surrendered with Governor Ceniti and the remainder went over to the insurgents. As the uprising upon which Lopez depended did not take place, he reembarked the same day and made his escape to Key West.

Undeterred by these failures, in 1851 he organized a third expedition of 480 men, which sailed from New Orleans and landed, August 12, at Playitas, near Bahía Honda, 55 miles west of Habana. Colonel Crittenden, of Kentucky, with 150 men formed part of the force. On landing Lopez advanced on Las Pozas, leaving Colonel Crittenden in El Morrillo. Meeting a Spanish force under General Enna, Lopez was defeated after a gallant fight; his force was dispersed; and he and some 50 of his men were captured and taken to Habana, where he was garroted. In attempting to escape by sea Crittenden and his party were captured and on the 16th of September were shot at the castle of Atares.

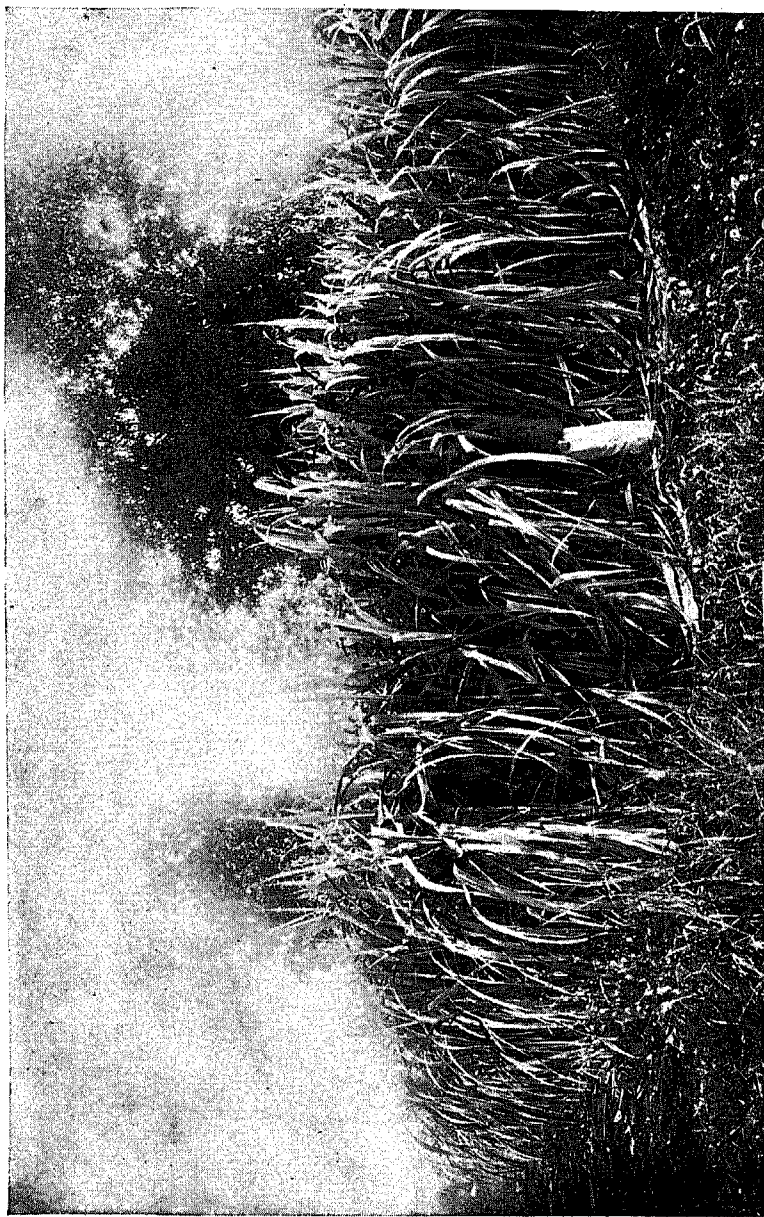
In the same year an uprising took place in Camagüey, but the movement came to naught and the leader, Juaquin de Agüero, and several of his companions were executed.

Following the attempt of Agüero came the conspiracy of Vuelta Abajo, organized in 1852 by Juan Gonzalez Alvara, a wealthy planter of the province of Pinar del Río. Associated with him were several other prominent Cubans, among them Francisco de Frás, Count of Pozos Dulces. This attempt at revolution was discovered and the leading conspirators arrested. They were tried and sentenced to death, but were finally transported under sentence of life imprisonment.

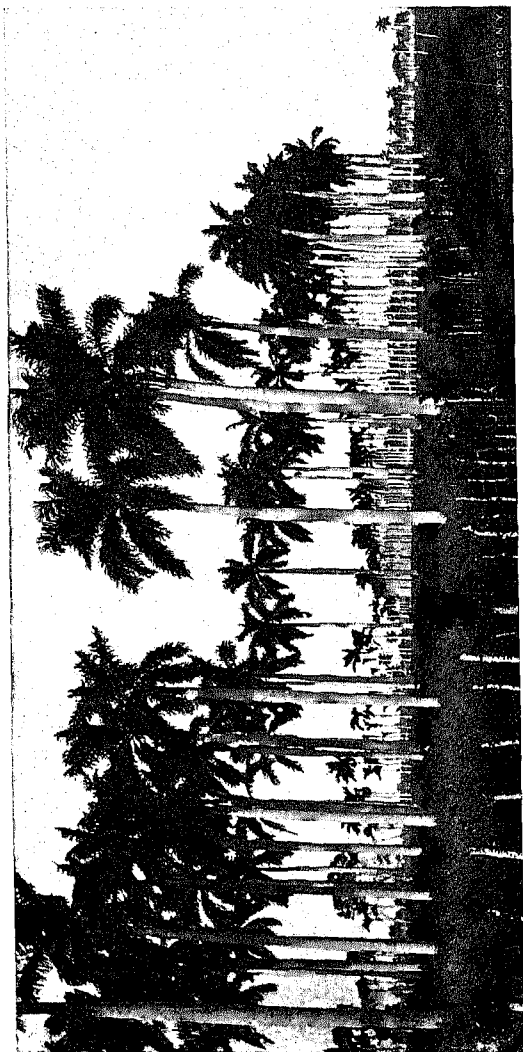
Meantime the Liberal Club of Habana and the Cuban Junta in New York were raising money and organizing expeditions destined for Cuba. But these expeditions accomplished little.

The revolution of 1868 was commenced at Yara in the province of Camagüey, and was ended by the capitulation of Zanjón, February 10, 1878. No battles were fought, but there were many deaths from disease, executions, and massacres, and the Spanish troops suffered severely from yellow fever, which prevailed at all times in the seacoast cities. The war is said to have cost the contestants \$300,000,000, which was charged to the debt of Cuba.

By the treaty of Zanjón Spain agreed to give greater civil, political, and administrative privileges to the people of Cuba. It has been claimed by Cubans that the promises were never fulfilled, and this and the failure of the Cortes to pass the bill reforming the government of Cuba, introduced in 1894 by Señor Maura, minister for the colonies, are generally given as the causes of the last rebellion. On the other hand, Spain has always insisted that every promise was observed, and that even more was granted than was promised in the articles of the capitulation. Thus, by the decree of March 1, 1878, Cuba and Porto Rico were given representation in the Spanish Cortes, upon the basis of their respective populations, and the provincial and municipal



SUGAR PLANTATION IN THE AGRICULTURAL STATION OF SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS.



ROYAL PALMS IN THE VICINITY OF HABANA.

laws of 1877 promulgated in Spain were made applicable to Cuba. By proclamation of March 24, 1878, full amnesty was given to all, even to Spanish deserters who had served in the insurgent army; on May 23, 1879, the penal code of Spain and the rules for its application were made effective in Cuba; on April 7, 1881, the Spanish constitution was extended to Cuba by law; in 1885 the Spanish law of civil procedure was given to Cuba; and on July 31, 1889, the Spanish civil code, promulgated in 1888, was put in operation in Cuba and Porto Rico.

After examining all the evidence, however, the student of Cuban history will probably conclude that while the Spanish government was technically correct in claiming to have enacted all laws necessary to make good her promises, there usually was a failure to execute them, and that, as a matter of fact, political conditions in Cuba remained practically as they were before the war, although very much improved on the surface. It was the interpretation and execution of the laws by governors having but little sympathy with the natives, rather than the laws themselves, that caused most of the trouble in Cuba.

A serious permanent fall in the price of sugar in 1884 and the final abolition of slavery in 1887 added to the economic troubles of the people, and in conjunction with continued political oppression, kept alive the feeling which brought on the war. From 1893 to 1898 the revenues of Cuba, under excessive taxation, high duties, and the Habana lottery, averaged about \$25,000,000 per annum, although the amount was very much larger in previous years,<sup>1</sup> varying according to the financial exigencies of the Spanish government. Of this amount \$10,500,000 went to Spain to pay the interest on the Cuban debt; \$12,000,000 was allotted for the support of the Spanish-Cuban army and navy and the maintenance of the Cuban government in all its branches, including the church; and the remainder, \$2,500,000, was allowed for public works, education, and the general improvement of Cuba, independent of municipal expenditures. As the amounts appropriated annually in the Cuban budget were not sufficient to cover the expenditures and there was a failure to collect the taxes, deficits were inevitable. These were charged to the Cuban debt. By 1897, as a result of this and other causes, the debt aggregated about \$400,000,000, or \$283.54 per capita—an amount more than three times as large as the per capita debt of Spain and much larger than the per capita debt of any other European country.

#### ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States had always shown a friendly interest in the affairs of Cuba, and the question of its annexation had been discussed as far back as 1825, when Mr. John Quincy Adams was President. A popular movement for the annexation of Cuba was started in the Southern states during the

<sup>1</sup>In 1860, \$29,610,779; 1880, \$40,000,000; 1882, \$35,860,246.77. Cuba was expected to contribute whatever was demanded.



Mexican war (1846). Two years later President Polk made propositions to the Spanish government, through the American minister in Madrid, having in view the purchase of the island.

In 1854, the strained relations between Spain and the United States, growing out of the detention of the American steamer *Black Warrior* in the harbor of Habana, on the charge of violating the customs regulations, and the search of several American vessels by Spanish cruisers, resulted in the "Ostend Manifesto," which was drawn up by the American ministers to England, France, and Spain. In this manifesto it was declared "that the possession of Cuba by a foreign power was a menace to the peace of the United States, and that Spain be offered the alternative of taking \$200,000,000 for her sovereignty over the island or having it taken from her by force." During the ten years' war, President Grant expressed to the Spanish government his belief that only independence and emancipation could settle the Cuban question and that intervention might be necessary to end the war, and repeatedly proffered the good offices of the United States in reestablishing peace. Meanwhile, in 1873, the capture of the *Virginus* and the execution of 53 of her passengers and crew in the city of Santiago de Cuba by order of the Spanish commander came near involving the countries in war, which, however, was avoided by diplomatic action.

As the rebellion of 1895 proceeded, much sympathy was felt for the Cubans by the people of the United States, which being reflected in Congress, resulted in a concurrent resolution of strict neutrality, coupled with a declaration that the United States should proffer its good offices to Spain, through President Cleveland, with a view of ending the war and securing the independence of the island; but nothing came of it. In 1896, both Republican and Democratic national conventions passed resolutions of sympathy for the Cubans and demanded that the government take action.

Although the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate reported a resolution, December 21, 1896, recognizing the republic of Cuba, it was never taken from the calendar. Meanwhile reports of outrages and indignities to American citizens in Cuba and of the dreadful effects of reconcentration were frequently communicated to the government or published in the press.

In May, 1897, Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the purchase of supplies for the *reconcentrados*,<sup>1</sup> as it was reported that many of them were, or claimed to be, American citizens. The supplies were sent under permission of Spain, and were distributed to the *reconcentrados*, whether Americans or not, and soon afterwards the revocation of the edict of reconcentration and the recall of Captain-General Weyler were requested by the United States. While these requests were favorably received by Spain, it was very evident that

<sup>1</sup> *Reconcentrados*, or, as they were called, "*Pacificos*," were the country people (small farmers) who sympathized with the insurgents and gave them such assistance as they could. The proclamation of Captain-General Weyler, issued in 1896, required them to abandon their homes and property of every kind and move into the nearest towns, where many of them died of starvation and disease. Their homes were destroyed.

little was being done, and as the war continued apparently on the same lines, it was thought advisable to send a man-of-war to Habana for the protection of American citizens. The battleship *Maine* was selected for this duty, and sailed in January, and before long the Spanish cruiser *Viscaya* was ordered to visit New York, as evidence of existing friendly relations. On the night of February 15 the *Maine* was blown up and 2 officers and 264 sailors lost their lives. A board of naval officers was convened by the President of the United States to examine into the circumstances, and after a careful investigation, extending over a month, reported that the ship had been blown up from the outside. A contrary report was the result of a Spanish investigation. The report of the naval board was laid before the Congress of the United States by the President, who meanwhile had used every effort to avoid war by diplomatic action.

Early in April it became known that Spain had proposed to the insurgents a suspension of hostilities, to be followed by a capitulation, and had appropriated \$600,000 for the relief of the *reconcentrados*, but that the proposal had been rejected by the insurgent leaders. The President sent a message to Congress on April 11, requesting authority to end the war and to secure in Cuba the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations. On April 19 Congress passed joint resolutions, which, after reciting the conditions existing in Cuba, demanded the withdrawal of Spain from the island, and empowered the President to use the military and naval forces of the United States to carry the resolutions into effect.

#### THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

This was practically a declaration of war, and, on April 23, the President issued a proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, which number was subsequently increased to 200,000, and the regular army to 60,000 men. By a formal declaration of April 30, Congress announced that war had existed since April 21.

On April 24 Commodore Dewey, commanding the Asiatic squadron, was notified by the Secretary of the Navy that war with Spain had begun, and he was ordered to proceed to the Philippine Islands and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. On April 27 he sailed from Hongkong and on the afternoon of April 30 arrived at the entrance of Manila bay, where, on the following day, he captured or destroyed all of the vessels of the Spanish fleet.

On June 14 an American army, numbering 15,000 men, under command of Gen. W. R. Shafter, sailed from Port Tampa, Fla., for Santiago de Cuba, where it arrived on the morning of June 20, and on July 1 and 2 the battle of San Juan took place, resulting in the defeat of the Spanish troops and the investment of Santiago.<sup>1</sup> On the morning of July 3, the Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, attempted to escape from the harbor, but was intercepted

<sup>1</sup> This included the operations of Lawton at El Caney, July 1.

by the American fleet under Capt. William T. Sampson and totally destroyed. On July 16 articles of capitulation were signed at Santiago de Cuba, and the formal surrender of the Spanish forces in the eastern district of Santiago followed on July 17.

On August 12 a protocol provided for a cessation of hostilities, and on December 10 a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed at Paris. It was ratified by the President on February 6, 1899, and by the Queen Regent of Spain on March 19, and proclaimed in Washington, D. C., on April 11.

Cuba was to be free at last on the single condition that "she establish a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing international obligations."

While the ten years' war was not without disastrous effects on the economic development of Cuba, these effects were trifling as compared with those of the war of 1895-1898, during which, according to a conservative estimate, the population of the island decreased 12 per cent and its wealth two-thirds.

#### THE FIRST AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

On the withdrawal of Spain the government of the island devolved on the army of the United States under the laws of war, and Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke was appointed Military Governor. He entered on his duties January 1, 1899, and in order to acquaint the people of the island with the intentions of the President as Commander in Chief of the army, issued the following proclamation:

*To the People of Cuba:*

Coming among you as the representative of the President, in furtherance and in continuation of the humane purpose with which my country interfered to put an end to the distressing condition in this island, I deem it proper to say that the object of the present government is to give protection to the people, security to person and property, to restore confidence, to encourage the people to resume the pursuits of peace, to build up waste plantations, to resume commercial traffic, and to afford full protection in the exercise of all civil and religious rights.

To this end the protection of the United States government will be directed, and every possible provision made to carry out these objects through the channels of civil administration, although under military control, in the interest and for the benefit of all the people of Cuba, and those possessed of rights and property in the island.

The civil and criminal code which prevailed prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty will remain in force, with such modifications and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interest of good government.

The people of Cuba, without regard to previous affiliations, are invited and urged to cooperate in these objects by the exercise of moderation, conciliation, and good will one toward another; and a hearty accord in our humanitarian purposes will insure kind and beneficent government.

The military governor of the island will always be pleased to confer with those who may desire to consult him on matters of public interest.

On January 11 General Brooke revised the cabinet, vesting the administration of the civil government in a department of state and government, a

department of finance, a department of justice and public instruction, and a department of agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works.

Many changes, having in view the better administration of the government, were made by General Brooke and his successor, Gen. Leonard E. Wood, who was appointed Military Governor, December 20, 1899. The object was to confer upon the people of Cuba full civil rights, together with all the powers of local self-government—municipal, provincial, and insular—and to do this as rapidly as possible under the local conditions and the serious international obligations to protect life and property in the island, which were assumed by the United States under the treaty of Paris.

This object was accomplished successfully, and, in addition, great benefits were gained by the people of Cuba through the thorough and stringent sanitary measures put into operation, the upbuilding of the public schools of the country, the development and improvement of highways, the extension of the postal and telegraph systems, and the general administration of public affairs so as to permit the rapid development of agricultural and commercial business. A period of prosperity resulted, which not only reflected great credit on the American administration, but gave substantial proof of the wonderful resources of the island, and its great possibilities for material advancement.

#### THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

On May 20, 1902, the military government of Cuba, by order of President Roosevelt, issued in compliance with the promise made by the United States Congress, in the Teller Resolution, transferred the government of Cuba to its newly elected President and Congress, and the new Republic entered on its national life under the best auspices. In its relation with the United States, Cuba was different from other Latin American Republics; this unique position was due to the fact that the Cubans had adopted as a part of their constitution, a law enacted by the Congress of the United States and known as the Platt amendment and later had incorporated it in a permanent treaty between their country and the United States. According to the law and treaty, the Republic of Cuba undertook to enter into no compact with any foreign power which would tend to impair the independence of the Republic, to contract no public debt to the service of which it could not properly attend, to lease coaling stations to the United States, and to execute and extend plans for the sanitation of the cities of the island, and consented that the United States might exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence and the maintenance of a government capable of protecting life, property, and individual liberty, and of discharging such obligations imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States as were now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba.

The progress of Cuba under its own government was for some time most gratifying to its friends throughout the world. But political dissensions arose in 1905 and increased, until in August, 1906, open revolt against the govern-

ment began. In that month a small armed force took the field, and uprisings immediately followed throughout the country, led by men disaffected with the government. The ranks of the insurgents were doubtless augmented on account of the tendency to insurrection that had been cultivated by a long period of rebellion in Cuba, as well as by the inclination of many to secure relief from toil and to live on the country and the property of others. The power of this irregular force to do damage was incalculable.

The government of Cuba found itself entirely unprepared. Its artillery and rural guard were comparatively small, and so scattered as to be unable to cope with the insurrectionists. The government made desperate efforts to organize militia, but with very unsatisfactory results.

#### THE APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES FOR INTERVENTION.

By the beginning of September the Cuban government realized the helplessness of its situation, and applied to the United States government for intervention; and President Palma announced his irrevocable intention to resign his office in order to save his country from complete anarchy. The American State Department did all in its power to discourage the request, and President Roosevelt dispatched the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, and the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Bacon, to Habana to render all possible aid in securing peace.

#### THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Secretaries Taft and Bacon arrived in Habana, September 19, 1906. The task confronting them was extremely serious. Though there was no doubt that the American naval forces assembling in Habana harbor could in a short time disperse any large bodies of insurgents, it was quite evident that the employment of force would certainly give rise to guerrilla warfare, which would mean the loss of many lives, the destruction of a great deal of property, and the expenditure of large sums of money.

The Peace Commission, consisting of Secretaries Taft and Bacon, gave hearing to prominent men of the island, had many conferences with the leaders of the different political parties, received and considered suggestions for the settlement of the pending differences, and finally proposed a compromise. The compromise contemplated the resignations of the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, Governors, and Provisional Councilmen elected at the fraudulent elections of December, 1905; the laying down of the arms of the insurgents; the constitution of a commission for the purpose of drafting laws most urgently needed; and the holding of elections under the provisions of the electoral law to be drafted by such commission. The earnest endeavors of the commission to have the plan accepted by all parties were without avail. The President insisted on resigning, all the cabinet officers resigned, and the President called a special session of Congress in order that he might submit his own resignation and that of the Vice-President.

Pursuant to the call, Congress met September 28, received the resignations, and adjourned on the same day without electing a successor to the President. The country was thus left without a government, and President Palma so informed the Peace Commission, and stated that it was necessary for him to turn over the national funds to some responsible person. Secretary Taft accordingly issued the following proclamation establishing the provisional government of Cuba:

*To the people of Cuba:*

The failure of Congress to act on the irrevocable resignation of the President of the Republic of Cuba, or to elect a successor, leaves this country without a government at a time when great disorder prevails, and requires that pursuant to a request of President Palma, the necessary steps be taken in the name and by the authority of the President of the United States, to restore order, protect life and property in the Island of Cuba and islands and keys adjacent thereto and for this purpose to establish therein a provisional government.

The provisional government hereby established by direction and in the name of the President of the United States will be maintained only long enough to restore order and peace and public confidence, and then to hold such elections as may be necessary to determine those persons upon whom the permanent government of the Republic should be devolved.

In so far as is consistent with the nature of a provisional government established under authority of the United States, this will be a Cuban government conforming, as far as may be, to the Constitution of Cuba. The Cuban flag will be hoisted as usual over the government buildings of the island. All the executive departments and the provisional and municipal governments, including that of the city of Habana, will continue to be administered as under the Cuban Republic. The courts will continue to administer justice, and all laws not in their nature inapplicable by reason of the temporary and emergent character of the government, will be enforced.

President Roosevelt has been most anxious to bring about peace under the constitutional government of Cuba, and has made every endeavor to avoid the present step. Longer delay, however, would be dangerous.

In view of the resignation of the Cabinet, until further notice, the heads of all departments of the central government will report to me for instructions, including Major-General Alejandro Rodríguez, in command of the Rural Guard and other regular government forces, and General Carlos Roloff, Treasurer of Cuba.

Until further notice, the Civil Governors and Alcaldes will also report to me for instructions.

I ask all citizens and residents of Cuba to assist in the work of restoring order, tranquillity, and public confidence.

The general public satisfaction with this action is apparent from the fact that, though the government and the insurgents had thousands of men under arms, this simple decree was sufficient to establish the provisional administration, the only American force landed being a small squad of marines to protect the Treasury. The important and delicate task of the disarmament of the insurgent forces and of the militia was then successfully carried into effect by commissions consisting of American officers and prominent Cubans; and a proclamation of general amnesty was issued. The general attitude of the people of Habana toward the action of the Peace Commission was made evident when Secretaries Taft and Bacon embarked for the United States on

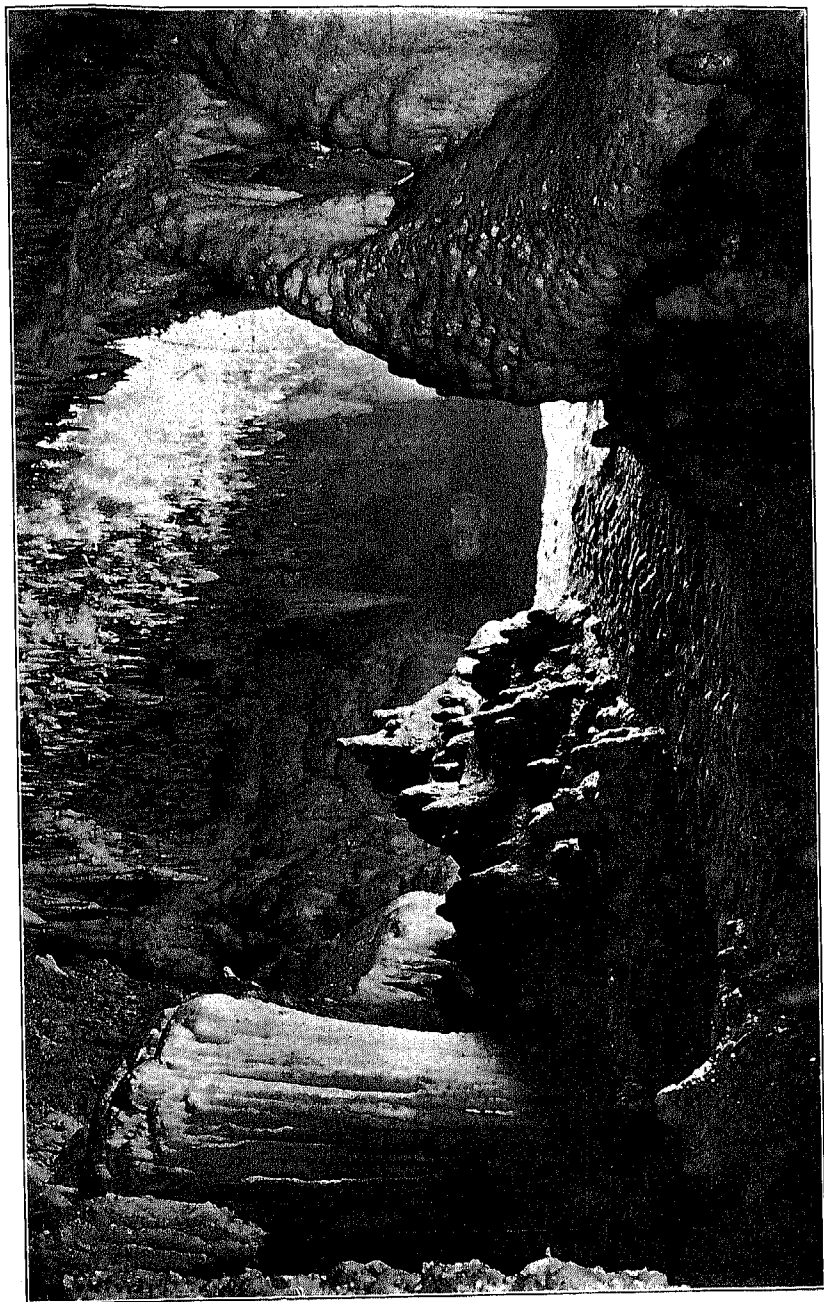
October 13, 1906. The people of Habana forgot their political differences, and taking thought of the fact that the horrors of civil war had been averted, all parties joined in a demonstration of gratitude and praise for the work that had been accomplished.

Upon Secretary Taft's leaving the office of Provisional Governor, President Roosevelt appointed in his place the Hon. Charles E. Magoon, who had shortly before retired from the position of Governor of the Canal Zone and American Minister to Panama, in which post he had successfully carried out the difficult task of organizing the Canal Zone government, and had established friendly relations with the Republic of Panama. To assist him, officers of the United States army were appointed advisers to the acting secretaries of the Cuban executive departments.

#### ELECTION OF PRESIDENT GÓMEZ.

The plan approved by the Peace Commission provided for the enactment of a new electoral law. Accordingly, there was appointed an advisory law commission which, after a thorough investigation, recommended the law promulgated by the Provisional Governor in April, 1908. This law provided for an electoral college of 106 electors, apportioned among the six provinces at the ratio of one elector for twenty-five thousand inhabitants. By a decree issued a few weeks later the presidential election, at which the members of the lower house of congress were also to be chosen, was set for November 14, 1908. Absolute peace and order marked the election, which followed a vigorous political campaign. The liberal candidates, General José Miguel Gómez for President, and Señor Alfredo Zayas for Vice-President, received a total of 195,197 votes, being a majority of 68,069 over the conservative candidates, General Mario Menocal for President and Señor Rafael Montoro for Vice-President.

The electoral college met on December 19, 1908, and consummated the election of President Gómez and Vice-President Zayas, and recommended that they be inaugurated at noon on January 28, 1909. This recommendation was approved by the President of the United States. The law provides that their term of office shall extend to May 20, 1913.



INTERIOR OF THE CAVE OF BALLAMAR NEAR MATANZAS.





THE SURRENDER TREE NEAR SAN JUAN HILL.

## CLIMATE.

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In the year 1899, the United States Weather Bureau established meteorological stations at the following 7 points: Habana and Matanzas on the north coast; Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba on the south coast; and Pinar del Río, Santa Clara, and Camagüey in the interior of the island. These stations were maintained by the United States until the organization of the Cuban Weather Bureau in 1905, when they were transferred to it. The Cuban Weather Bureau has established 24 additional stations, making a total of 31. At 7 of the stations observations have been made almost continuously for more than seven years, and at the rest observations have been made since 1905, but with numerous breaks in continuity.

The climate of Cuba is tropical and insular. There are no extremes of heat, and there is no cold weather. There are but slight ranges of temperature between day and night, and between summer and winter. Rainfall, though everywhere abundant, is nowhere excessive in amount. The humidity of the atmosphere is great. The prevailing winds are the easterly trades.

As a result of the slight extent of the island from north to south, the climate would be very similar everywhere, were it not for differences in exposure to the prevailing winds, differences in distance from the coast, etc.

### TEMPERATURE.

The table on the following page shows the monthly and annual mean temperature according to the records made at 20 stations of the Cuban Weather Bureau during the years since they were established.

The average of the annual mean temperatures of all of the Weather Bureau stations in Cuba was 77° Fahrenheit, which may be accepted as an approximation to the average mean temperature of the island. The range among these 20 stations was from 74° in Aguacate to 80° in San Cayetano, Batabanó, and Guayabal. The location of the station, whether on the coast or in the interior, apparently has little influence upon the annual mean temperature.

The mean of all the stations for July, commonly the warmest month, was 82°, and for January, commonly the coolest month, 71°. In the latter case, the range among the different stations was 9°, from 67° in Aguacate to 76° in San Cayetano and Guayabal. In the former case, the range was 7° only, from 78° in Aguacate to 85° in Batabanó. The ranges in monthly means at the several stations differ considerably, varying from 7° to 15°, but there seems to be no relation between this range and the location of the station.

## Mean Temperatures.

[Degrees Fahrenheit.]

STATION.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Range in monthly mean temper- ature.
Pinar del Rio.....	77	69	72	74	76	79	80	82	82	83	79	74	71	13
Habana.....	76	70	71	73	74	77	79	80	80	80	78	74	71	10
Matanzas.....	75	69	70	72	73	76	78	80	81	80	79	75	72	12
Cienfuegos.....	77	70	72	74	75	78	80	81	81	80	79	75	72	11
Santa Clara.....	76	69	72	75	76	79	80	81	81	80	79	76	75	12
Camaguey.....	78	72	75	77	77	79	80	82	82	81	79	78	75	7
Santiago.....	73	75	75	77	78	79	80	82	82	81	79	71	68	11
Aguacate.....	74	67	70	71	74	77	77	78	78	77	76	80	79	17
San Cayetano.....	80	76	75	76	78	80	82	83	82	82	81	81	76	15
Batabanó.....	79	71	73	76	78	82	84	85	85	86	83	81	78	11
Unión de Reyes.....	78	74	77	79	79	81	82	83	83	82	80	77	73	12
Ranagüises.....	77	69	72	75	78	80	82	83	82	80	79	75	69	13
Cifuentes.....	76	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	80	79	78	72	72	11
Camaguey.....	75	68	72	76	75	78	79	79	80	78	77	77	75	11
Yaguajay.....	75	70	71	73	73	75	76	80	82	83	77	74	71	12
Sancí-Spiritus.....	76	70	73	73	75	79	80	84	85	86	83	80	75	11
Guayabal.....	80	76	76	74	79	82	82	81	80	78	78	76	72	9
Manzanillo.....	78	74	75	77	79	81	81	82	83	81	79	78	77	10
Gibara.....	78	73	75	75	76	78	79	82	83	81	79	78	74	9
Guantánamo.....	77	74	75	76	76	79	79	81	78	79	79	78	74	7

## TEMPERATURE.

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The following tables show, first, the monthly mean maximum temperatures, and second, the monthly mean minimum temperatures:

*Monthly mean maximum temperatures.*

[Degrees Fahrenheit.]

STATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pinar del Río.....	73	80	83	85	87	88	90	90	89	86	82	79
Habana.....	75	77	79	80	83	85	86	85	86	83	80	77
Matanzas.....	73	81	83	83	86	89	89	91	91	88	82	77
Cienfuegos.....	79	82	83	85	87	87	89	89	87	86	82	80
Santa Clara.....	80	84	86	86	91	89	89	90	90	87	82	81
Camagüey.....	80	84	85	87	89	90	91	91	90	88	85	83
Santiago.....	83	83	85	86	86	87	89	90	88	86	84	83
San Cayetano.....	81	82	84	86	88	89	91	91	90	89	86	83
Guanajay.....	75	80	82	83	87	88	89	91	90	89	86	83
Batabanó.....	81	85	88	90	94	95	98	98	96	94	88	87
Aguacate.....	78	82	83	85	90	92	93	93	93	90	85	79
Unión de Reyes.....	79	82	84	85	88	87	90	90	88	85	81	80
Banaguilises.....	77	79	82	84	86	89	90	90	88	83	81	78
Sierra Morena.....	72	74	76	78	83	85	88	88	88	83	80	76
Cifuentes.....	74	78	79	80	84	84	88	88	88	83	78	76
Camajuaní.....	80	84	86	88	88	91	92	93	91	89	82	79
Yaguajay.....	75	81	83	85	86	86	88	89	90	88	86	83
Sancti-Spiritus.....	75	81	83	85	86	86	88	89	90	88	86	83
Morón.....	74	77	80	82	84	85	86	87	88	82	79	75
Guayabal.....	83	85	86	87	88	89	91	91	91	89	81	87
Manzanillo.....	81	86	84	87	92	92	95	98	91	87	85	81
Gibara.....	81	84	84	87	88	88	92	95	91	88	88	87
Guantánamo.....	87	88	88	88	91	91	92	92	90	89	91	87

*Monthly mean minimum temperatures.*

[Degrees Fahrenheit.]

STATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pinar del Río.....	61	63	64	66	70	72	74	73	73	71	66	63
Habana.....	64	65	66	68	71	73	74	75	74	73	69	65
Matanzas.....	60	60	63	64	68	72	72	72	73	70	67	62
Cienfuegos.....	62	63	64	65	70	73	73	73	73	71	68	64
Santa Clara.....	60	59	62	64	65	70	72	70	69	68	65	61
Camagüey.....	62	64	66	67	68	70	71	72	71	69	67	65
Santiago.....	66	67	68	70	72	72	74	72	72	72	70	68
Batabanó.....	60	62	64	67	71	73	73	73	72	72	69	65
Aguacate.....	55	56	60	65	67	66	64	63	63	62	57	55
Unión de Reyes.....	68	75	73	74	76	78	78	79	77	75	73	65
Banaguilises.....	64	66	67	72	73	74	75	75	74	76	71	67
Sierra Morena.....	60	61	62	62	68	69	70	70	71	70	67	64
Cifuentes.....	66	67	69	71	75	78	78	77	74	75	72	67
Camajuaní.....	60	58	65	61	65	66	66	68	68	66	61	59
Yaguajay.....	58	60	62	62	64	66	69	70	71	70	67	65
Sancti-Spiritus.....	65	67	67	70	74	74	75	76	73	72	70	65
Morón.....	54	54	54	55	59	64	66	66	67	64	60	55
Guayabal.....	64	63	64	67	71	72	71	72	71	72	69	64
Manzanillo.....	67	69	70	71	66	69	68	66	65	70	67	63
Gibara.....	66	66	66	69	69	71	72	73	71	70	68	68
Guantánamo.....	60	62	64	65	67	68	68	65	68	68	66	61

The highest monthly mean maximum temperature is apparently at Batabanó, where the maximum temperature averaged 98° for July, August, and September, and the lowest summer maximum at Habana, Cifuentes, and Morón, where the monthly average of maximum temperatures was only 86°.

July and August have the highest monthly mean maximum temperatures in most places.

The lowest minimum is apparently at Morón, where, for each of the three months of January, February, and March, the minimum temperature averaged 54°. It should be recalled, however, that this is a station that has been in operation for a short term only, and a longer series of observations may change this result. The monthly mean minimum temperature was most commonly lowest in January.

The following table shows the range of monthly means of maximum and of minimum temperatures through the year, and also the range between the highest maximum and the lowest minimum:

STATION.	Range of maximum.	Range of minimum.	Highest monthly maximum minus lowest monthly minimum.
Pinar del Río.....	12	13	29
Habana.....	11	11	22
Matanzas.....	13	13	31
Cienfuegos.....	10	11	27
Santa Clara.....	12	13	33
Camagüey.....	11	10	29
Santiago.....	7	8	24
Batabanó.....	17	13	38
Aguacate.....	15	12	38
Unión de Reyes.....	11	14	25
Banaguas.....	13	12	26
Sierra Morena.....	17	11	29
Cifuentes.....	16	12	20
Camajuaní.....	14	10	35
Yaguajay.....	11	13	32
Sancti-Spiritus.....	12	11	22
Morón.....	12	13	32
Guayabal.....	10	9	34
Manzanillo.....	15	8	32
Gibara.....	12	7	27
Guantánamo.....	6	8	32

These figures, and especially those of the third column, which give the differences between the highest temperatures of the warmest month and the lowest temperatures of the coolest month, illustrate the slightness of the temperature range in the island. There is no indication here that the range of temperature is greater in the interior than on the coast.

The two tables on the following page show the highest and the lowest temperatures recorded during the years of observation.

The highest temperature here recorded was at Guayabal in 1907, when the temperature reached 113°. This place and Batabanó, near the south coast, recorded the highest temperatures for each year since records for them have been made. The maximum at Habana, it will be noted, was 94° in the year 1901, while in 1905, 1906, and 1907, the temperature did not go above 90°, and in 1904 the maximum was only 86°. This city is one of the coolest points in Cuba, not only in regard to the maximum temperatures, but as to mean temperature.

It might be expected that the extremes of heat would be greater in the

## TEMPERATURE.

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interior than on the coast, especially the north coast, to which the trade wind comes directly from the sea. This theory is not, however, borne out by the records, since equally high temperatures are found on the coast and in the interior.

*Absolute Maximum.*

[Degrees Fahrenheit.]

STATION.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Pinar del Río.....	95	96	95	93	95	95	95	98
Habana.....	91	94	91	91	86	90	90	90
Banaguises.....	94	96	101	93	91	95	93	93
Cienfuegos.....	93	94	95	96	90	94	91	92
Morón.....	96	96	97	91	91	89	89	90
Camagüey.....	95	95	95	93	97	100	102	99
Santiago.....	95	95	93	94	92	89	91	93
Batabanó.....						103	105	106
Aguacate.....						97	95	97
Matanzas.....						93		95
San Antonio.....						99	97	97
Camajuaní.....						100	97	99
Ciluentes.....						89	89	90
Santa Clara.....						97	98	99
Yaguajay.....						98	95	96
Guayabal.....						108	106	113
Gibara.....						99		97
Quantánamo.....						97	96	96
Manzanillo.....							97	97
Catalina de Güines.....								97
Sierra Morena.....								104
Cayamas.....								95
Congojas.....								95
Cruces.....								95
Sancti-Spiritus.....								95

*Absolute Minimum.*

[Degrees Fahrenheit.]

STATION.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Pinar del Río.....	51	47	46	50	47	47	49	55
Habana.....	53	50	51	55	58	52	53	52
Banaguises.....	47	42	45	57	55	52	43	46
Cienfuegos.....	46	47	45	45	54	46	40	50
Morón.....	50	45	45	46	49	43	38	40
Camagüey.....	59	57	55	44	58	46	45	51
Santiago.....						54	55	61
Batabanó.....						47	32	50
Aguacate.....						40	45	50
Matanzas.....						46		48
San Antonio.....						45	41	48
Camajuaní.....						44	40	49
Ciluentes.....						53	52	55
Santa Clara.....						44	43	49
Yaguajay.....						42	47	50
Guayabal.....						59	46	50
Gibara.....						54		52
Quantánamo.....						54	50	52
Manzanillo.....							54	54
Catalina de Güines.....								50
Sierra Morena.....								46
Cayamas.....								46
Congojas.....								45
Cruces.....								59
Sancti-Spiritus.....								50

The lowest temperature on record was the freezing point, reached at Batabanó in 1906. The temperature has been as low as 38° at Morón, and as low as 40° at several other points. These low temperatures are the result of cold waves from the United States. At Habana, the lowest temperature was 50°.

There were 16 stations with lower, but five with higher absolute minimum temperatures.

As with the maximum temperatures, so with the minimum temperatures, there appears to be no relation between the location of the stations and the temperature. At the interior stations, the minimum temperatures were no lower than at those on the coast.

The following table gives the highest and lowest temperatures on record, and the difference between them, or the extreme range of temperature:

*Range between absolute maximum and minimum temperatures.*  
[Degrees Fahrenheit.]

STATION.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
Pinar del Río.....	98	46	52
Habana.....	94	50	44
Banagüises.....	101	42	59
Cienfuegos.....	96	40	56
Morón.....	97	38	59
Camagüey.....	102	44	58
Santiago.....	95	54	41
Batabanó.....	106	32	74
Aguacate.....	97	40	57
Matanzas.....	95	46	49
San Antonio.....	99	41	58
Camajuaní.....	100	40	60
Cifuentes.....	90	52	38
Santa Clara.....	98	43	55
Yaguajay.....	98	42	56
Guayabal.....	113	46	67
Gibara.....	99	54	45
Guantánamo.....	97	50	47
Manzanillo.....	97	54	43
Catalina de Güines.....	97	50	47
Sierra Morena.....	104	46	58
Cayamas.....	95	46	49
Congojas.....	95	45	50
Cruces.....	95	59	36
Sancti-Spiritus.....	95	50	45

The differences between the maximum and minimum temperatures ranged from 36° to 74°. At Habana, the difference was 44°, a very low range. Out of the 25 stations, 20 have larger differences.

The differences are no greater in the interior of the island than on the coast.

#### RAINFALL.

The table at the top of the following page presents for 21 stations, the monthly and annual rainfall, obtained by taking the mean of all the available observations. The figures for the 7 stations established in 1899 are the only ones that are reliable, since the period of the other stations is too short to give the figures much value. Rainfall varies in amount so greatly from year to year that the mean of three years only may be far from the truth.

The rainfall differs greatly in different parts of Cuba. During the period of observation the least, 32.5 inches, was received at Batabanó, and the greatest, 69.8 inches, at Cayamas. The period of record for each of these stations, however, has been short. The rainfall at Habana was but 40.6 inches, an amount exceeded by that for 17 out of the 21 stations.

*Rainfall.*  
[Inches.]

STATION.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pinar del Río.....	58.7	2.9	2.4	3.1	2.4	8.0	7.2	6.2	7.0	10.8	5.8	1.4	1.5
Habana.....	40.6	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.1	6.4	5.0	3.2	3.9	4.3	4.6	2.6	2.7
Matanzas.....	51.3	1.8	1.6	2.8	2.1	7.6	6.5	6.0	5.2	6.0	3.7	1.5	4.5
Cienfuegos.....	54.1	0.9	1.5	2.8	2.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.6	8.2	6.8	2.8	1.9
Santa Clara.....	60.8	1.2	1.0	2.0	4.2	5.9	12.3	6.1	5.8	6.5	7.9	2.6	4.3
Camaguey.....	64.2	2.0	1.5	7.4	3.1	8.4	11.3	6.3	6.3	7.3	6.0	3.4	1.4
Santiago.....	49.5	1.5	1.1	2.1	3.4	6.4	6.6	2.4	3.5	7.8	9.7	4.0	1.0
Batabanó.....	32.5	0.4	0.4	1.5	2.2	3.6	9.1	1.8	3.4	8.7	4.4	1.6	1.4
Aguaque.....	69.5	1.8	1.2	4.7	4.0	8.2	12.3	8.5	6.5	8.3	4.1	4.1	5.8
Sanagüiles.....	60.0	0.4	1.8	3.8	4.4	5.6	11.7	5.9	10.7	5.5	3.8	2.8	3.6
Sierra Morena.....	43.9	1.7	0.4	2.8	0.9	4.0	8.5	5.9	6.8	2.8	1.6	4.0	4.5
Guaymas.....	69.8	0.4	0.8	3.1	3.9	5.7	16.8	7.5	8.0	8.7	6.9	2.9	6.1
Crucis.....	59.1	0.5	1.2	2.3	3.5	5.0	17.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	2.0	3.9	3.4
Cifuentes.....	69.3	1.3	0.5	2.4	4.9	7.5	17.2	7.6	9.0	6.1	3.5	6.8	3.1
Camajuaní.....	54.6	1.7	0.4	2.1	3.4	5.9	12.9	6.1	3.6	4.6	3.3	4.3	3.8
Yaguajay.....	61.2	2.1	0.5	3.7	3.2	5.5	14.2	5.3	4.6	4.7	4.3	3.6	4.5
Morón.....	60.8	2.2	0.5	2.0	6.2	5.6	15.7	5.1	5.7	3.7	6.0	5.7	1.4
Guayabal.....	54.5	1.9	1.3	3.6	1.1	10.0	9.6	4.7	7.9	5.1	5.1	3.7	0.5
Manzanillo.....	53.1	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.7	5.4	9.7	4.0	8.0	8.6	6.9	3.6	0.8
Gibara.....	37.2	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.2	4.3	6.0	1.4	2.8	4.2	2.0	7.1	1.0
Guantánamo.....	36.9	1.0	1.0	2.6	5.3	3.4	4.9	2.1	2.5	4.9	6.9	1.9	0.4

As a rule, the rainfall is least upon the seacoast, and greatest in the interior. For all the stations, the average rainfall on the north coast was 50 inches annually; on the south coast, 45 inches; and in the interior, i. e., at stations more than five miles from the shore, 60 inches.

There is little, if any, difference in rainfall between the eastern and western parts of the island.

In the distribution of rainfall through the year, there are well-defined wet and dry seasons, the former including the six months from May to October. In that half of the year, about 72 per cent of the annual rainfall is received.

The following table, made from the data for all of the stations, with due consideration as to the time of operation, shows the proportion of the annual rainfall for each month:

MONTH.	Per Cent.	MONTH.	Per Cent.
January.....	3	July.....	10
February.....	2	August.....	11
March.....	5	September.....	12
April.....	6	October.....	9
May.....	11	November.....	7
June.....	19	December.....	5

The following table shows the proportion of the annual rainfall which was recorded in each month at each station:



## Per cent of annual rainfall.

STATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pinar del Rio.....	5	4	5	4	14	12	11	12	18	10	2	12
Habana.....	7	4	5	3	16	12	8	10	11	11	7	11
Matanzas.....	4	3	5	4	15	10	12	10	12	7	5	10
Cienfuegos.....	1	3	5	5	11	17	11	10	15	13	13	7
Santa Clara.....	2	2	3	7	10	22	10	9	11	13	9	10
Camaguey.....	3	2	12	5	13	18	10	10	11	9	20	13
Santiago.....	3	2	4	7	13	13	5	7	16	20	13	13
Matanzas.....	1	1	5	7	11	9	6	10	27	13	13	13
Aguacate.....	3	2	7	6	12	17	12	9	12	6	6	6
Ignacia.....	1	3	6	7	9	20	10	18	9	6	6	6
Sierra Morena.....	4	1	6	2	9	19	14	15	7	4	10	10
Cañama.....	1	1	4	6	8	23	11	11	12	10	10	10
Cruces.....	1	2	4	6	8	20	12	11	11	3	7	7
Cienfuegos.....	2	1	3	7	11	25	11	13	9	6	9	9
Camajuan.....	3	1	4	6	11	23	11	7	8	6	13	13
Yaguajay.....	3	1	6	5	9	23	9	8	8	7	14	14
Morón.....	4	1	3	10	9	26	8	10	6	10	11	11
Guayabal.....	4	2	7	2	18	18	9	14	9	9	7	7
Manzanillo.....	1	1	4	5	6	10	8	15	16	13	5	5
Chibara.....	7	5	5	6	12	16	4	8	11	5	10	10
Guantánamo.....	3	3	7	14	9	13	6	7	13	19	5	5

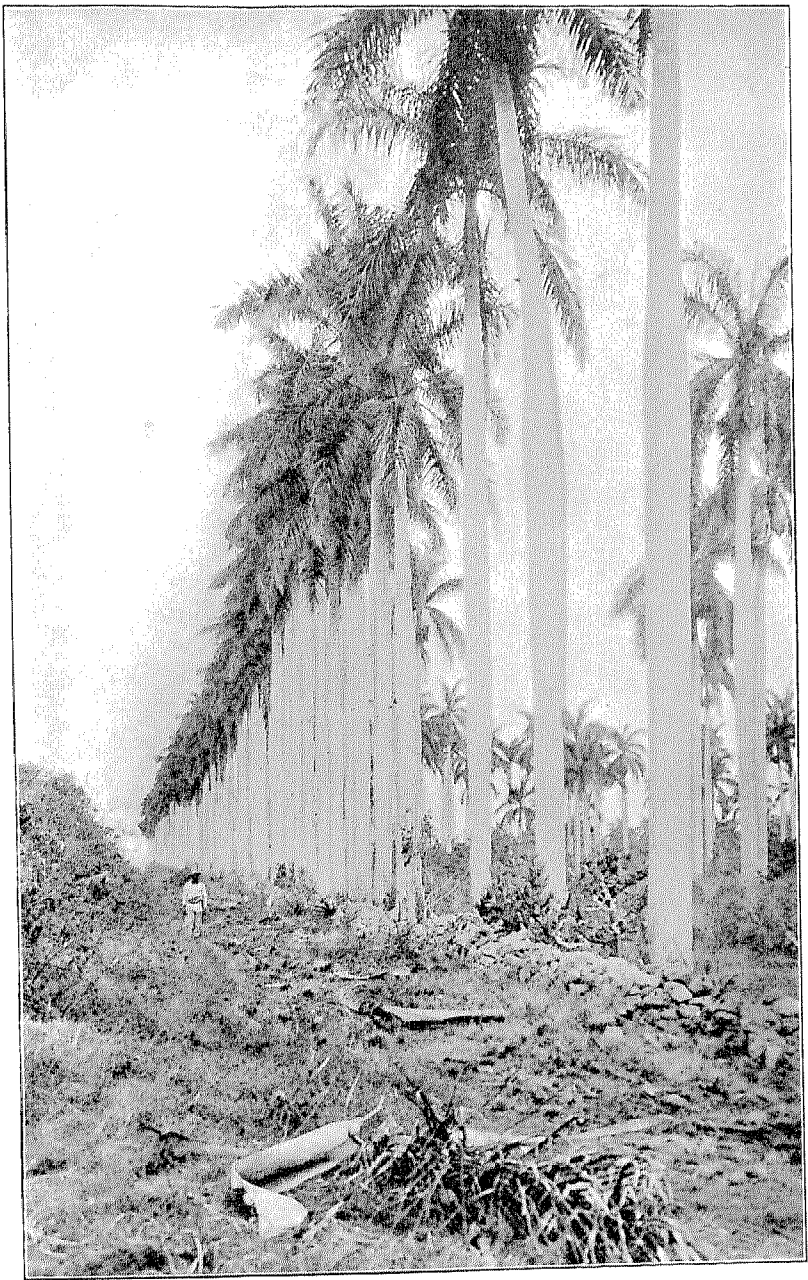
## WIND DIRECTION.

The following table shows the prevailing winds at the 7 long-term stations:

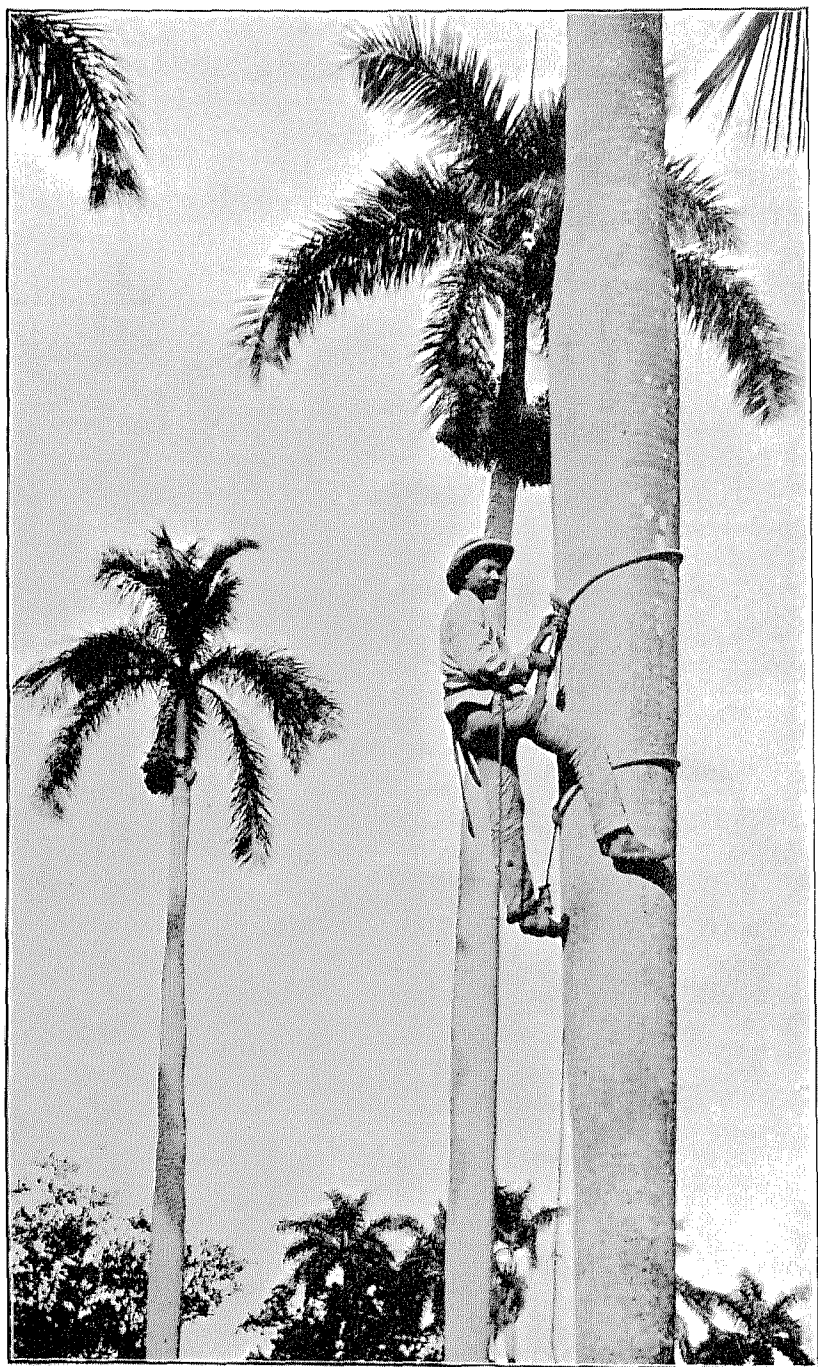
STATION.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pinar del Rio.....	NE	N	NE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	NE	NE	E
Habana.....	NE	NE	E	NE	NE	E	E	E	E	E	NE	NE	E
Matanzas.....	NE	NE	V	NE	NE	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	E
Cienfuegos.....	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Santa Clara.....	NE	NE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Camaguey.....	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Santiago.....	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	V	NE	NE	NE	NE	V	N	N

The prevailing wind over Cuba is the northeast trade wind. Its uniformity is modified by the season and by the time of day; it is broken by barometric disturbances; and it is deflected in many localities by local topography.

In summer, when the sun is high, and Cuba is on or near the equator, the direction of the trade wind is very nearly east, while in winter it is more nearly northeast. At points on or near the coast, the land and sea breezes deflect it very appreciably. Thus, in Habana, in July, the wind at night blows from the ESE, and in the day from the NE, changing at about 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. The following are the wind directions in that city for each two hours:



AN AVENUE OF ROYAL PALMS, MATANZAS.



CLIMBING THE ROYAL PALM.



## SUNSHINE.

The following table shows the number of clear days in 1907, and in each month of that year at each of the 14 stations for which the record was complete:

*Number of clear days.*

STATION.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pinar del Río.....	153	20	14	23	19	14	7	10	7	7	8	14	10
Habana.....	101	6	9	31	9	8	4	4	3	5	9	6	7
Batabanó.....	218	24	16	26	22	12	13	13	9	16	17	22	28
Aguaicate.....	262	21	21	29	23	21	17	16	19	18	24	19	24
Matanzas.....	200	13	11	28	18	15	17	20	23	14	9	19	15
Banagüises.....	246	30	25	30	26	21	7	11	16	9	25	25	21
Sierra Morena.....	264	31	24	22	21	20	8	11	27	19	25	29	27
Congojas.....	193	22	10	23	20	13	9	20	12	7	18	22	12
Cienfuegos.....	259	29	21	31	25	26	16	24	20	22	11	19	15
Cruces.....	207	23	23	30	22	15	4	14	7	10	19	22	18
Cifuentes.....	274	20	21	31	22	23	12	21	23	26	31	27	17
Guayabal.....	68	28	2	0	14	1	0	12	4	0	0	6	1
Santiago.....	160	18	18	28	14	9	7	11	10	8	11	15	11
Guantánamo.....	258	21	15	29	28	25	20	21	19	20	6	26	28

The different stations present a wide range in the number of clear days, the variation being from 68 in Guayabal to 274 in Cifuentes. The location of the stations, whether on the north or the south coast or in the interior, does not seem to affect the amount of sunlight.

## PROVINCES AND THE ISLE OF PINES.

The Republic of Cuba is divided into 6 provinces, which from west to east are as follows: Pinar del Río, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camagüey, and Oriente.

These provinces are subdivided into 82 municipalities, in the following proportion: Pinar del Río, 12; Habana, 18; Matanzas, 10; Santa Clara, 21; Camagüey, 5; Oriente, 16.

The municipalities are in turn divided into barrios or wards, which correspond, somewhat, in extent and organization, to our election districts, their object being to aid municipal control by means of delegates known as *alcaldes de barrio*, an office equivalent to the justice of the peace in the United States. The number of these in the entire island is nearly 1,100. Both municipalities and barrios differ widely in area and population. The five municipalities of Camagüey are large in area, while several in Habana and one or two in Oriente are in area little more than cities. In population, on the other hand, the municipalities range from Habana, with about 300,000 people, down to municipalities containing little more than 3,000 inhabitants. In Cuba the sections of the island are popularly known as *Vuelta Abajo*, or the portion from the meridian of Habana to Cape San Antonio; the *Vuelta Arriba*, from the meridian of Habana to that of Cienfuegos; *Las Cinco Villas*, from the meridian of Cienfuegos to that of Sancti-Spiritus; and *Sierra Adentro*, from the latter to Cape Maisí.

The following table gives the area of each of the 6 provinces and also the population of each as shown at the different censuses:

PROVINCE.	Area, square miles.	POPULATION.			
		1861 <sup>1</sup>	1887	1899	1907
Total . . . . .	44,164	1,306,530	1,631,687	1,572,797	2,048,980
Pinar del Río . . . . .	5,206	146,685	225,891	170,354	240,372
Habana . . . . .	3,170	393,789	451,928	427,514	538,010
Matanzas . . . . .	3,256	234,524	259,578	202,444	239,812
Santa Clara . . . . .	8,257	271,310	354,122	356,536	457,431
Camagüey . . . . .	10,064	85,702	67,789	88,234	118,269
Oriente . . . . .	14,211	264,520	272,379	327,715	455,086

<sup>1</sup> Population of provinces estimated.

### PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO.

The province of Pinar del Río is situated at the western extremity of the island, and is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the

province of Habana, on the south by the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by the Yucatan Channel.

Pinar del Río is divided into 5 judicial districts: Pinar del Río, San Cristóbal, Guanajay, Guane, and Consolación del Sur.

The lands of this province differ greatly in their formation; the Quaternaries are found forming two bands or zones, one to the north and the other to the south, excepting the piece of land pertaining to Cabo Corrientes. The southern band is a great deal wider than the northern. These lands are limited by the coasts and, generally speaking, are low and marshy; they are used chiefly for raising cattle and swine, for the manufacture of charcoal, and for the gathering of leaves and bark of the red mangrove.

The lands of the Tertiary formation also are found in two strips parallel to the above mentioned. They are especially suited to the culture of tobacco, because of their arenaceous, argilloalcalcareous, humiferous composition, especially in the southern part of the province (municipalities of Guane, San Juan y Martínez, San Luis, Consolación del Sur), where the Vuelta Abajo vegas of world wide fame are located.

All of the central highlands of the province belong to lands of the Secondary period. On the summit of these mountains small spaces of igneous soil, mostly composed of serpentine rocks, are found. These lands are generally of bad quality. Some coffee grows on them, but their principal products are feed for cattle, timber for construction, and wood for making charcoal. This portion of land is the most mountainous of the province.

To the southwest of the Cordillera de los Organos (Organos Ridge) exists a zone pertaining to the Primitive formation, covered by woods almost in its total area.

The principal products of the province of Pinar del Río are tobacco (the most renowned in the world), sugar cane, coffee, timber, fruits, charcoal, and cattle.

Pinar del Río, a city with 10,634 inhabitants, is the capital of the province. This city, situated in a fertile valley near the river Guama, is in the heart of the famous tobacco growing district of Vuelta Abajo.

The city itself is an antiquated one, although many changes and improvements have been introduced lately. It has several good, solid buildings, such as the civil governor's residence, the jail, the institute, and the old Spanish cuartel or armory. It has also a good hospital, cemetery, etc.

An excellent macadamized road connects the city with the port of La Coloma, on the south coast of the island.

Other important cities and towns in this province are Guanajay, San Luis, Viñales, San Juan y Martínez, San Diego, Los Palacios, Cabañas, Bahía Honda, Mariel, Consolación del Sur, Remates de Guane, and San Cristóbal. The quarantine station of the Republic is located at Mariel and one of the naval stations ceded by the Cuban Republic to the United States has been

established at Bahía Honda. San Diego de los Baños is famous for its sulphur springs, of unequaled excellence.

#### PROVINCE OF HABANA.

The province of Habana, the smallest in area, is the most populous section of the Republic.

It is bounded on the north by the Florida straits, on the east by the province of Matanzas, on the south by the Caribbean Sea, on the west by the province of Pinar del Río.

It is divided into the following judicial districts: Habana, Guanabacoa, Marianao, Jaruco, San Antonio de los Baños, Bejucal, Güines, and Nueva Gerona.

Land of the Quaternary period is found in all of the south coast and in a small portion of the north coast, east of Habana.

The lands of the Tertiary formation are located in the southern and western portions of the province, adjoining the zones of the Quaternary formation, although the strips are rather narrow. In the municipalities of Alquízar and Güira de Melena, situated in the southwest section of the province, tobacco of very good quality, called "Tabaco de Partido," is cultivated, and also coffee, bananas, sugar cane, and oranges.

The dark soil (black earth) of the municipalities of Güines, Melena del Sur, Nueva Paz and San Nicolás, on the south coast, to the east, produces sugar cane, and, in Güines, also potatoes and many other excellent vegetables, the quantities produced being sufficient to supply the Habana markets and to furnish a portion for export to the United States.

The arenose-argillo-calcareous lands of the municipality of Bauta, to the west of Habana, are adapted to the cultivation of white and violet pineapples, which are being shipped in large quantities to New York and other American markets.

The lands of the Secondary period form a strip beginning to the south of the city of Habana and running east to the limits of Matanzas. In this zone are located parts of the municipalities of Madruga, Tapaste, Santa María del Rosario, Casiguas, and others.

A small portion of igneous soil can be found in the municipality of Guanabacoa, to the east of Habana.

Among the principal productions of the province are sugar cane, alcohol, tobacco, pineapples, "yucca," starch, coffee, bananas, corn, and fruits and vegetables of every kind.

The capital of the province, and of the Republic, is Habana, a city with a population of nearly 300,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the west side of the beautiful bay of Habana, known to Columbus and his companions as the "Puerto de Carenas," because of the fact that the great admiral found in its bosom safe shelter to carry on the difficult task of overhauling his damaged



ships, "carena" being a Spanish word meaning "overhaul." The mouth of the harbor is rather narrow, but the harbor itself is wide and deep, and a thousand ships can safely anchor there at one time.

Habana occupies a very strategic position at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, a fact which has served to give it the name of the "Key of the Gulf." The harbor is strongly fortified, the entrance being guarded on one side by the Morro and the frowning heights of La Cabaña Fortress, and on the other by La Punta and other smaller coast batteries, and these in turn being supported by the batteries of Castillo del Principe, Castillo de Atares, etc., and by the sand batteries extending upon the coast on both sides of the harbor.

The water supply of Habana is one of the most abundant and at the same time purest and healthiest in the world, the water being obtained from the springs in Vento, tanked in reservoirs at a place called "Palatino," near Habana, and carried to the city by means of an aqueduct.

The city has beautiful drives, among which are the famous Malecón (embankment), which runs parallel to the sea; the Paseo de Marti, running from the Malecón to the Parque Central; the Avenida de las Palmas; and the Avenida de la Independencia. Its parks also are very beautiful, especially the Central park and the Parque de Colon.

The city has a number of associations for purposes of instruction and recreation, several clubs, an academy of sciences, a university, a high school, charity institutions, asylums, civil, military, and private hospitals, several theaters (the principal one, named Teatro Nacional, being widely celebrated), large markets, a system of magnificent waterworks, an extensive and beautiful cemetery, sea baths, churches, convents, and good hotels, which are being improved yearly.

It is a favorite winter resort for Americans, who find in the Cuban capital the combined pleasures of seashore and city life.

Since Habana is the capital of the Republic, it is the residence of the President of the Republic, the seat of the Congress of the Republic, the seat of the general government, supreme court, superior court of Habana (audiencia), general direction of finance, naval station, arsenal, observatory, diocese of the bishopric, and the residence of all the administrative heads of the island (civil, military, maritime, judicial, and economical).

There are numerous cigar and cigarette factories, tanneries, and manufacturing of sweetmeats, rum, candles, gas, beer, carriages, soap, perfumery, glycerin, etc.

Habana is the most important commercial center of the island.

Its principal exports to the United States consist of tobacco, fruit, wax and honey, sugar, and molasses.

#### THE ISLE OF PINES.<sup>1</sup>

The Isle of Pines, located about fifty miles south of the narrowest part of Cuba, is a municipality of the province of Habana. It is surrounded by the

<sup>1</sup>The data have been derived, principally, from the manuscript of an article written by Miss I. A. Wright, special agent of the Cuban Department of Agriculture, and kindly loaned to the Cuban Census Bureau, in advance of its official publication.

shallow waters of the Caribbean Sea. Its area is approximately 1,200 square miles.

The island is divided by a broad swamp, about fourteen miles long and from one to three miles wide, into two parts, making, in effect, two islands. About one-third of the area lies south of this swamp and is a low, flat wilderness, uninhabited except by a few families along the south coast, who subsist mainly by wood cutting, charcoal burning, etc. In the interior of the southern section, a large part of which is owned by Americans, mahogany, cedar, and other valuable woods are abundant, but the lack of roads renders impracticable any extensive business in utilizing the timber.

The northern half of the Isle of Pines consists essentially of a plain, which is level for the most part, although it is occasionally broken by low hills. The shore of the northern section is beach sand and mangrove swamps, varying from a few feet to five miles in width, and from sea level to an elevation of from twelve to fifteen feet. This fringe of the northern part is broken by two headlands, Punta de Colombo and Punta de la Bibijagua, which project into the sea.

There are a few broad shallow streams with gentle slopes, whose sharp cut channels fill during the rainy periods. During the dry seasons, some of the smaller streams go dry.

Two elevations rise to a height of nearly 1,000 feet, the Casas mountain west of the town of Nueva Gerona, and Caballos, to the east. These mountains are composed of marble, which is sometimes coarse and sometimes fine grained and ranges in color from pure white to dark gray. Marble is the most important mineral resource of the island.

In a few places there are indications of iron ore deposits, masses of brown hematite being found scattered over the surface, but no veins of workable size have been discovered. A few small deposits of manganese have been found.

"The flora of the island combines many of the variations of Florida with the large hard wood trees of Central America and Mexico, and, singularly, the pine, characteristic of the temperate zone, which grows over the greater part of the island. \* \* \* The tall pines furnish, for exportation, railway ties, telegraph poles, poles for the roofs of native Cuban huts. \* \* \* One of the principal sources of wealth is lumber. \* \* \*"

"In the forests are found extensive groves of the *Creoduz regio* (royal palm) and 26 other varieties of the same numerous family; the mahogany, *lignum-vitæ*, coco wood, from which reed instruments are made; *cedrela odorata*, used in the manufacture of cigar boxes and the lining of cabinet woods and producing an aromatic oil distilled from its wood; and fistic, or logwood, a dye stuff. \* \* \*"<sup>1</sup>

There are many native fruit trees along the streams, such as mangoes, caititos, aguacates, zapotes, and wild oranges. Wild bamboo fringes the water courses, while, in damp places, aeroid plants drape the trees. Flowering shrubs and plants grow luxuriantly.

There are no large animals indigenous to the island, the largest being the

<sup>1</sup>Senate Document 311, 59th Congress, 1st Session.

hutía, an enormous rat, nearly as large as a rabbit. This animal can be domesticated, and is regarded as edible by some of the natives.

Native bats are abundant, and there is a kind of vampire peculiar to the isle.

More than 200 varieties of birds are found in the island; of these about 115 are resident while the others migrate between North and South America, making the Isle of Pines a stopping place in passage. The more common birds are parrots, thrushes, cuckoos, owls, and humming birds.

There are very few reptiles, and none of a poisonous kind. The largest is the majá, a species of constrictor, whose most serious fault is his fondness for domestic poultry. A few lizards are found, also tree frogs. There are spiders and scorpions, but their bites are not dangerous.

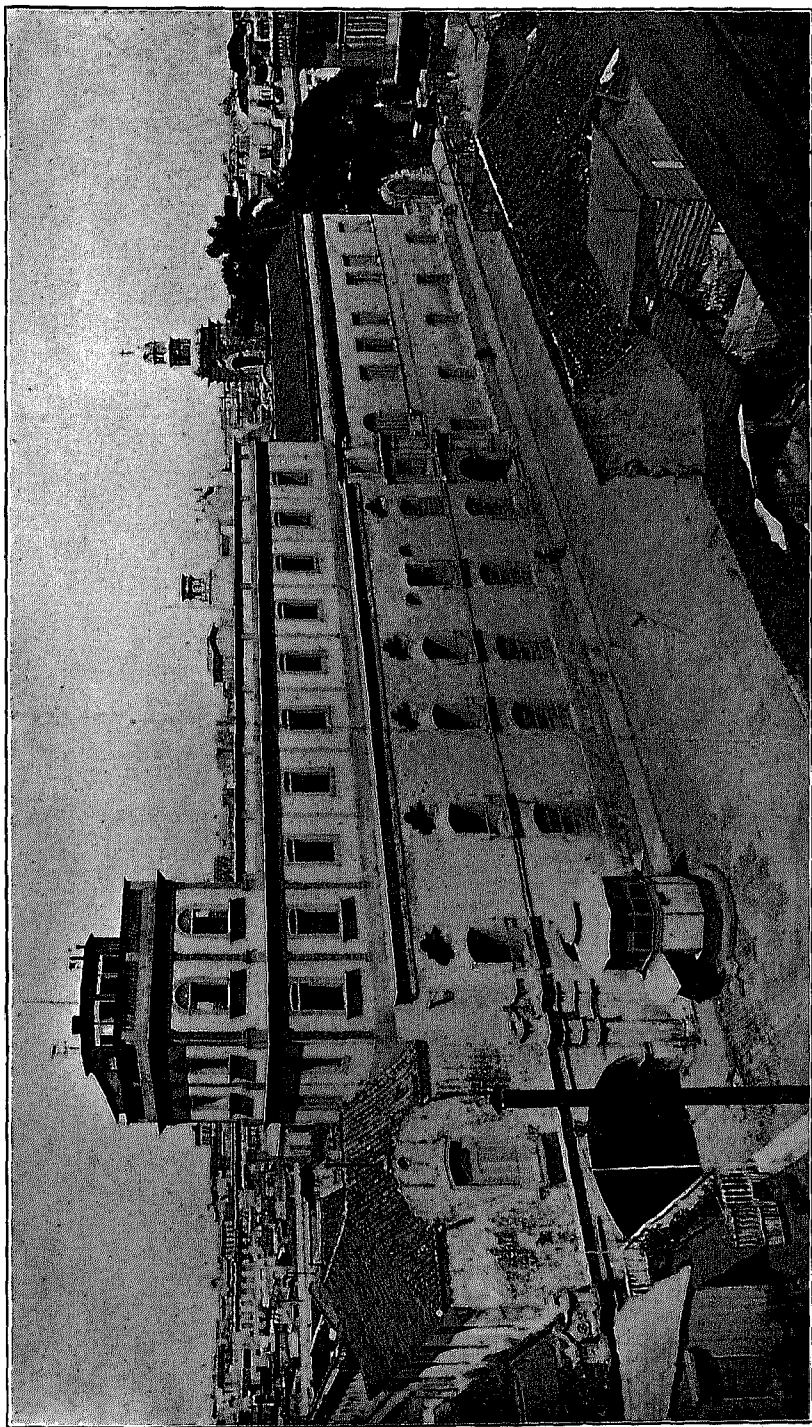
Ants are numerous and very annoying, as are also the sand flies (jejenas), fleas, and mosquitoes; aside from these, the island is singularly free from noxious animals or insects.

There are two principal towns on the island, Santa Fé and Nueva Gerona. The former is the older, but the latter is the larger and more important, being the capital of the municipality. The villages of Columbia and Los Indios are attractive settlements.

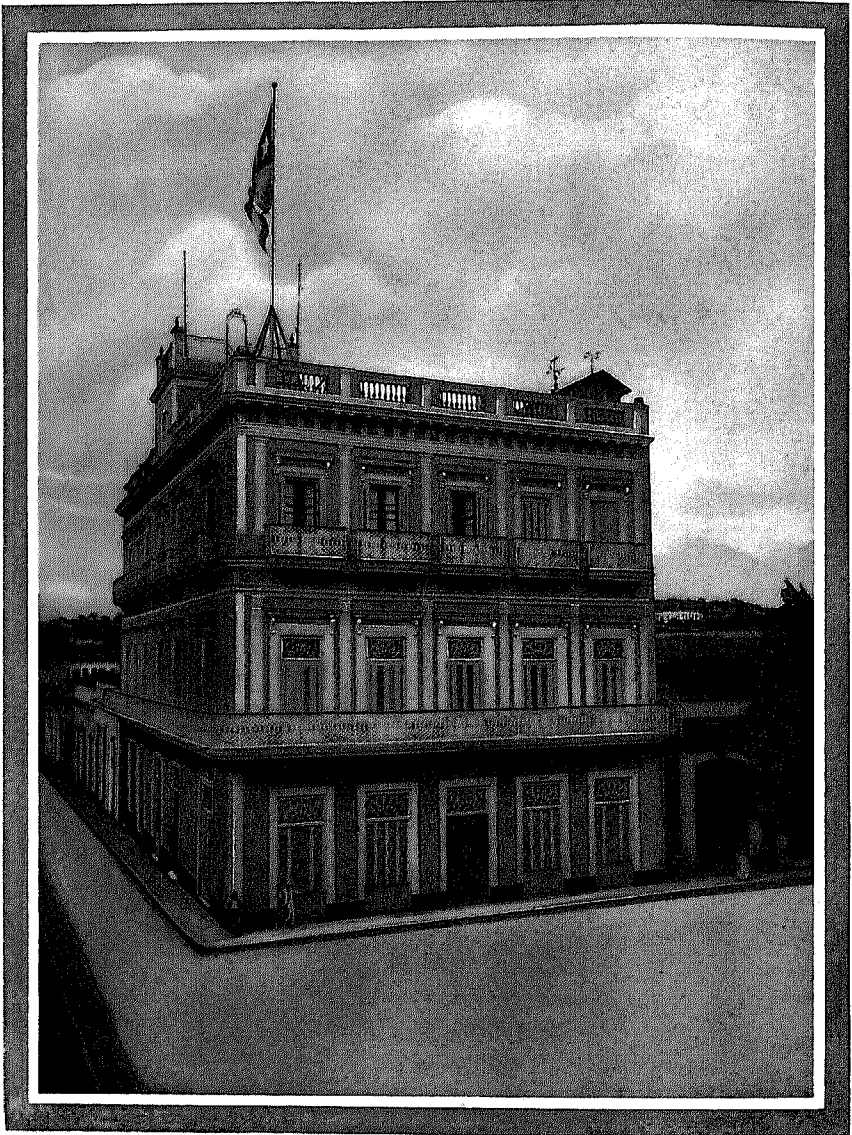
The island has been brought into prominence recently through the efforts of landowners to sell the subdivisions of their holdings to American purchasers, as well as through the actively pushed claims of American residents that the territory embraced by its boundaries is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic of Cuba, but belongs to the United States. These claims have received no recognition; on the contrary, Secretary Root pointed out that the island has always been an integral part of Cuba, and that any change in its status can only come as a result of some agreement, hereafter, between Cuba and the United States.

The Americans began to exploit the island immediately after the signing of the Treaty of Paris and the ending of the Spanish-American War, in 1898. Since then the isle has become practically Americanized, although the natives constitute the majority of the population. American money is the only currency used; American architecture prevails outside the towns; there are American preachers and school teachers; and American wagons and carriages are constantly used instead of the clumsy ox carts of former days. The roads, which compare favorably with the best American highways, have been greatly improved during the present provisional government, and the work of road making is still going on, nearly \$200,000 having been appropriated for this purpose.

The principal industry in which American settlers have engaged is the production of citrus fruits—oranges, lemons, and grape fruit—though pine-apples have been grown successfully, on a comparatively small scale. Experience has shown that, in the cultivation of citrus fruit in the Isle of Pines, all lands must be highly strengthened with fertilizers, and, in most localities, provision should be made for irrigation which is necessary during occasional years of drought.



ROYAL COLLEGE OF BELEN, HABANA.



MATANZAN INSTITUTE.

Prior to the last war with Spain, the Isle of Pines was regarded as a health resort, and was, for many years, visited by large numbers of invalids who found relief from their ailments, not only in its salubrious climate but also in the healing waters of the medicinal springs in the vicinity of Santa Fé. These springs, though located in close proximity to each other, have various constituents and qualities. Their pronounced efficacy has been fully demonstrated and recognized and it is highly probable that, within the near future, they will cause the island to become once more a Mecca for health seekers.

At the Census of September 30, 1907, the population was as follows:

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Total population.....	3,276	1,835	1,441
Native white.....	2,188	1,137	1,051
Foreign white.....	1,751	513	238
Negro.....	136	82	54
Mestizo.....	198	100	98
Yellow (Chinese).....	3	3	.....

<sup>1</sup> Of these, 438 were Americans.

#### PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

The province of Matanzas is bounded on the north by the Florida straits, on the south and east by the province of Santa Clara, and on the west by the province of Habana.

It is divided into 5 judicial districts: Matanzas, Cárdenas, Colón, San José de los Ramos, and Alacranes.

The Quaternary formations are found in the shape of narrow strips, running along the north coast from the bay of Matanzas to the limits of Santa Clara province.

The lands of the Tertiary formation are situated on the west side of Matanzas, running to the limits of Habana province, and in the central and southern part of the province to the Zapata swamps and limits of Santa Clara.

The red soil of the municipalities of Jovellanos, Güira de Macuriges, Cervantes (formerly Perico), Bolondrón, and La Unión are considered the very best kind for the cultivation of sugar cane, coffee, oranges, bananas, sweet potatoes, "ñame," "yucca," corn, etc. The soil of the municipalities of Alacranes, Jagüey Grande, Guanajayabo, and Guamacaro is of argillo-arenose-calcareous humiferous composition, of dark or brown color, in some instances rather humid. It is good for the cultivation of sugar cane.

The lands of the Secondary formations are situated in the central highlands of this region, forming a zone beginning to the west of the village of Colon and running nearly to the municipality of Unión de Reyes.

The parts of this province belonging to the municipalities of Cimarrones and San José de los Ramos are extensively flooded during heavy rainy seasons on account of the swelling of the rivers that flow through or near these districts.

The principal products of the province are sugar cane, alcohol, and timber.

Matanzas city, the capital of the province and a city with nearly 40,000 inhabitants, is located about 60 miles directly east of Habana. This city is noted for the beauty of its surroundings, one of the most enchanting views being the celebrated valley of the Yumurí. Another great attraction is the Caves of Bellamar. The city has a pretty plaza and good buildings, the most notable being the Esteban Theater and the City Hall.

The commercial activity of Matanzas is great. The principal industries are rum distilling, sugar refining, and the manufacture of guava jelly. There are railroad, car, and machine shops. Sugar and molasses are sent to the United States, the value of the exports of such products from 1891 to 1895 amounting to \$59,988,497.

The climate is good and Matanzas is considered the healthiest city on the island.

Cárdenas, with about 25,000 inhabitants, is also an important commercial center. Sugar is the chief article of export. About half of the imports are from the United States.

Colon has of late years made great efforts in the direction of educational advancement. It is in the heart of the sugar-producing region.

#### PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

The province of Santa Clara is bounded on the north by the channel of Bahama, on the east by the province of Camagüey, on the south by the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by the Gulf of Matamaño and the province of Matanzas.

It is divided into 6 judicial districts: Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande, Remedios, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, and Sancti-Spiritus.

The lands of the Quaternary formation extend from the limits of Matanzas province to the north of Sagua la Chica river on the north coast, and to Cienfuegos on the south coast.

The lands of the Tertiary formation are found in the northern part of the province, from Sagua la Chica river to the eastern limit of the province, forming a wide zone, extending westward to the province of Matanzas. In this zone are located, in part, the municipalities of Yaguajay, San Juan de los Remedios, Taguayabon, San Antonio de los Vuelas, Camajuaní, and Sagua la Grande. On the south coast Tertiary lands form a narrow strip, beginning at the port of Cienfuegos and ending in the province of Camagüey. This zone becomes wider in the central region of the province, occupying a considerable extent of land. The municipalities of Trinidad and Sancti-Spiritus are situated in this zone. Soil of the same formation, occupied by the municipalities of Cartagena and Santa Isabel de las Lajas, can be found in the western portion of the province.

The lands of the Secondary period form two irregular bands joining in the west. Lands of this formation, although occupying a small area, can be found to the north of Cienfuegos port, in the municipality of San Fernando.

The lands of the Primitive formation are found on the east side of the Arimao river, extending to the north slope of the Sigüanea. The renowned Manicaragua vegas are located on this formation.

The principal products of the province are sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, corn, bananas, honey, wax, timber, alcohol, cattle, charcoal, and bark and leaves for tanning.

Cienfuegos, with a population of 30,100 in 1907, is a city of great commercial activity. It is located on a peninsula in the bay of Yagua, 6 miles from the sea, and has a fine harbor.

The city has a beautiful plaza and its streets are wide and straight; its buildings are large and substantial and it is surrounded by a great number of the finest sugar plantations on the island.

The commercial importance of the place was recognized more than forty years ago, and has increased with the development of the sugar industry. This port is now the center of the sugar trade for the south of the island.

Sugar and tobacco are exported to the United States, and soap and ice are manufactured.

Santa Clara, with 16,702 inhabitants, is the capital of the province. This city is situated in the center of the island.

Sagua la Grande, Caibarién, San Juan de los Remedios, Trinidad, Sancti-Spiritus, Cruces, Camajuaní, Placetas, and Tunas de Zaza are important cities.

#### PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.

The province of Camagüey is bounded on the north by the channel of Bahama, on the east by the province of Oriente, on the south by the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by the province of Santa Clara. It has two judicial districts, Camagüey and Morón.

Lands of Quaternary period extend in a narrow strip in the northern part of the province and also on the south coast from the port of Santa Cruz del Sur to Santiago de Cuba. Lands of this kind can be found also at the mouth of the Santa Clara river.

Lands of the Tertiary formation form two parallel zones, one in the north and the other in the south portion of the province. The municipalities of Morón, Nuevitas, Ciego de Avila, and Santa Cruz del Sur are located in these zones.

The principal products of the province are cattle, sugar cane, wax, honey, timber, and hemp.

Camagüey has 29,616 inhabitants, and is the capital of the province. The city is located in the heart of one of the wildest parts of the island, 528½ miles from Habana, 47 miles from the port of Nuevitas on the north, and 50 miles from Santa Cruz del Sur on the south coast. It is the seat of a court of appeal.

The manufacture of cigars is extensive; sugar, tobacco, wax, and honey are important articles of export.



Along the north coast are three large isles known as Cayo Coco, Cayo Romano, and Guanaja, which are almost barren, though possessing rich soil. They are inhabited by fishermen. The abundance of sea birds along the coast is extraordinary.

"La Gloria," the American colony developed after peace was restored, belongs to Camagüey province.

Some of the cities are Nuevitas, Morón, Ciego de Avila, and Santa Cruz del Sur. The first and last are situated by the sea. Cedar, mahogany, honey, and wax are shipped to the United States annually to the value of \$300,000 to \$400,000.

#### PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.

The province of Oriente is bounded on the north by the Atlantic ocean; on the east by the Atlantic ocean and Windward Passage, which separates it from the island of Haiti; on the south by the Straits of Colon, which separate it from Jamaica; on the west by the Gulf of Guaycanaybo and the province of Camagüey.

It has six judicial districts: Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Bayamo, Holguín, Baracoa, and Guantánamo.

The lands of the Quaternary formation are found in the northern part of the province, and also in the southern part, where they extend from Cape Cruz in a westerly direction to the limits of the province of Camagüey and again from Puerto Escondido to Cape Maisi.

Lands of the Tertiary period exist all along the south coast except for the portions which have been mentioned as belonging to the Quarternary formation. The towns of Piedras, Jiguaní, Barajagua, and Mayarí are situated on this kind of soil, as are also San Pedro, San Marcos, and the municipality of Gibara.

Lands of the Secondary formation occupy the southern part of the province, from Cape Cruz to Guantánamo, and thence extend to the northeast as far as the mountains of Toa. This is the richest mineral region in the province.

Lands of the Primitive formation are of limited extent, located northeast of the port of Manatí.

Igneous soil forms a wide zone embracing the municipalities of Bayamo, Holguín, and Victoria de las Tunas; all of the northern slope of the Sierra Maestra is also of the same kind of soil.

The principal products of the province are minerals, coffee, sugar cane, tobacco, cocoa, wax, honey, coconuts, bananas, and timber.

This province contains the principal mountain ranges of Cuba. Commencing at Cape Maisi the land rises in a series of irregular terraces of limestone rock until an elevation of about 1,500 feet is reached, then gradually slopes upward, and forms a series of irregular mountains which extend from the north to the south coast. These mountains rise to an elevation of about 4,000 feet, are extremely precipitous and irregular, and are covered with

vegetation almost to the summits. Seventy miles from Cape Maisi, on the south coast, the country flattens out and the mountains recede from the ocean, leaving a large and comparatively level plain, indented by a deep, irregular harbor, furnishing excellent anchorage for any amount of shipping. This plain is known as the Guantánamo valley, and the harbor is the harbor of Guantánamo. The Guantánamo river is a stream of considerable size and navigable for light-draft boats for about 6 miles. The valley of Guantánamo is extremely fertile, and contains some of the largest and best sugar plantations in Cuba. Between Guantánamo and Cape Maisi, on the south coast, there are no settlements.

West of Guantánamo, the coast is extremely rough and mountainous. The mountains here reach an altitude of 5,500 feet and extend down to the sea. At a point about 25 miles west of Guantánamo the mountains commence to bend back from the seacoast, leaving near the sea one or two ranges of comparatively low foothills. Near Santiago the mountains recede farther and farther from the coast, leaving another large, irregular valley covered with rolling hills, in which are situated the city of Santiago, and the villages of Caney, Cubitas, Dos Bocas, Boniato, and Cobre.

Santiago is a city of about 46,000 inhabitants. It is situated on a limestone hill, at the northeast extremity of the harbor. The harbor is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and varies from a few hundred yards to a mile and a half in width. It is completely landlocked and furnishes an absolutely safe harbor.

The mountains form an almost continuous rim around Santiago. On the east the Sierra Maestra range rises to an altitude of 5,500 feet; then gradually slopes down to an almost even ridge of grass covered hills or small mountains, varying in height from 1,000 to 1,800 feet, and rises again on the west to a height of nearly 6,000 feet. A great central plateau sweeps around the coast range of mountains connecting with the head of the Guantánamo valley, gradually losing itself in the foothills of the mountains, which cover the whole breadth of the eastern portion of the island. To the northward it runs for nearly a hundred miles in an almost unbroken succession of wonderfully rich tracts of agricultural land, with here and there a high range of hills. It is well watered by numerous streams, and presents almost limitless possibilities in the way of cultivation and development. Throughout the center of this great plateau are still found large forests of mahogany and cedar, as well as other valuable woods.

To the westward this valley swings around the coast range of mountains and joins the great valley extending from Bayamo to Manzanillo, and to the north and west it connects with the level rolling country of Camagüey.

West of Santiago, the mountains rise to the height of over 7,000 feet and extend down to the water's edge. In fact, from Maisi to Cape Cruz the mountains at most points rise from the sea, and anchorages are few and widely separated. Between Santiago and Cape Cruz, a distance of about 118 miles, there are numerous small harbors, none of them practicable for large ships.

At Cape Cruz the coast bends sharply to the northward and the mountains fall back from the sea. This is the commencement of the great valley or plain of Manzanillo, which extends from the mountains on the east to the Cauto river on the west and north, and runs inland, becoming merged in the great central plateau of the island. Manzanillo is situated at the head of the Bay or Gulf of Manzanillo on the border of this extremely fertile plain, in which are some of the finest sugar plantations in Cuba. On the west, and sweeping completely around the head of this valley, is the Cauto river, the largest of all the Cuban rivers, and navigable for light-draft vessels for 60 miles from its mouth. At the head of the valley where it joins the table-land is situated the picturesque old town of Bayamo. It was destroyed during the Ten Years' War to prevent its capture by the Spaniards. Twenty miles beyond is the old town of Jiguaní. Years ago about these towns were almost countless herds of cattle and horses, but these entirely disappeared during the Ten Years' War; since the establishment of the Republic, however, they are again becoming important. From Bayamo to the north coast a beautiful rolling country is broken by great forests of timber. To the west from Baracoa, the coast is lofty and mountainous.

Baracoa is the oldest settlement in Cuba. Its harbor is small and comparatively shallow. The country is rough and mountainous, and extremely picturesque and beautiful. The principal industry is the cultivation of coconuts and bananas; tobacco is grown, although only to a limited extent. The natives of Baracoa are very skillful in manufacturing articles from tortoise shell.

The first harbor of importance west of Baracoa is the Bay of Nipe. This is probably one of the finest harbors in the world. The entrance is narrow but deep. The harbor itself, which is completely sheltered from the ocean by a high range of hills, seems almost like an inland sea. It is about 15 miles long and 8 or 9 miles wide. Flowing into it are two comparatively large streams. The larger one, known as the Mayarí river, is navigable for boats and scows for about 15 miles, up to the town of Mayarí. About Mayarí are some of the best tobacco lands in Cuba; also large forests of hard wood. The country is wonderfully fertile. Almost any kind of fruit can be grown here in the greatest abundance. Commencing at the Bay of Nipe the mountains recede from the ocean and gradually merge into the central plain. The country about Nipe and farther on to the border of Camagüey is low and rolling, and in former times was the seat of great tobacco and sugar plantations, as well as the cultivation of bananas.

The next port westward of Nipe is Banes—another excellent harbor, much like Nipe, but smaller and difficult to enter on account of strong currents. The entrance is deep, narrow, and bordered by high cliffs, and is known as the "Canyon of Banes." This entrance is about 3 miles long, and suddenly merges into the beautiful harbor. The vicinity of Banes is one of the greatest banana producing districts in Cuba. About 6 miles from the port is the little

town of Banes. This town, like most others in this section of Cuba, was almost entirely destroyed during the war, but it has been rebuilt.

Still farther to the westward is the old town of Gibara, with a harbor of fair size. The town is a quaint and picturesque old Spanish town, entirely inclosed by a wall, along which are scattered masonry blockhouses. This town has been for years the port of entry for all the northern portion of the province of Oriente.

Twenty miles in the interior is situated the old town of Holguín. While Gibara has always been a commercial town, Holguín has been dependent on the industries of an agricultural and grazing country for its resources. The town is situated in a rolling, barren country, similar to certain sections in New Mexico. In former times small amounts of gold were washed in the streams near Holguín, and now and then reports are circulated relating to the rediscoveries of old placer mines.

Westward from Gibara is Puerto Padre, a small and comparatively prosperous village at the head of a magnificent harbor. The country back of Puerto Padre is low and rolling.

About 40 miles inland is the old town of Victoria de las Tunas. This town was practically destroyed during the recent war. The country all through this section is low and rolling and suitable for either grazing or agriculture.

The general character of the soil in the extreme eastern end of the province is rocky and barren, except in the narrower valleys between the mountains, where it is extremely rich but very limited in extent. Farther westward are the rich plains of Guantánamo, Manzanillo, Bayamo, etc., with a rich adobe soil of great depth and of almost inexhaustible richness. Through the interior of the island this same characteristic obtains, only now and then clay or loam crops out. Generally speaking, the comparatively level tracts of land are highly fertile. As to the products of the soil, almost all vegetables grow rapidly and quickly, but lose flavor unless fresh seeds are brought in every two or three years. The tropical fruits, especially bananas, coconuts, and figs, grow in the greatest abundance; no attention, however, is paid to the cultivation of figs. Among the fruits that grow wild are the lime, lemon, nispero, anoncillo, sapote, mamey, plantain, guanabana, caimito, anon, pineapple, orange, and mango. Ordinary "garden truck" grows with great rapidity and is of good quality.

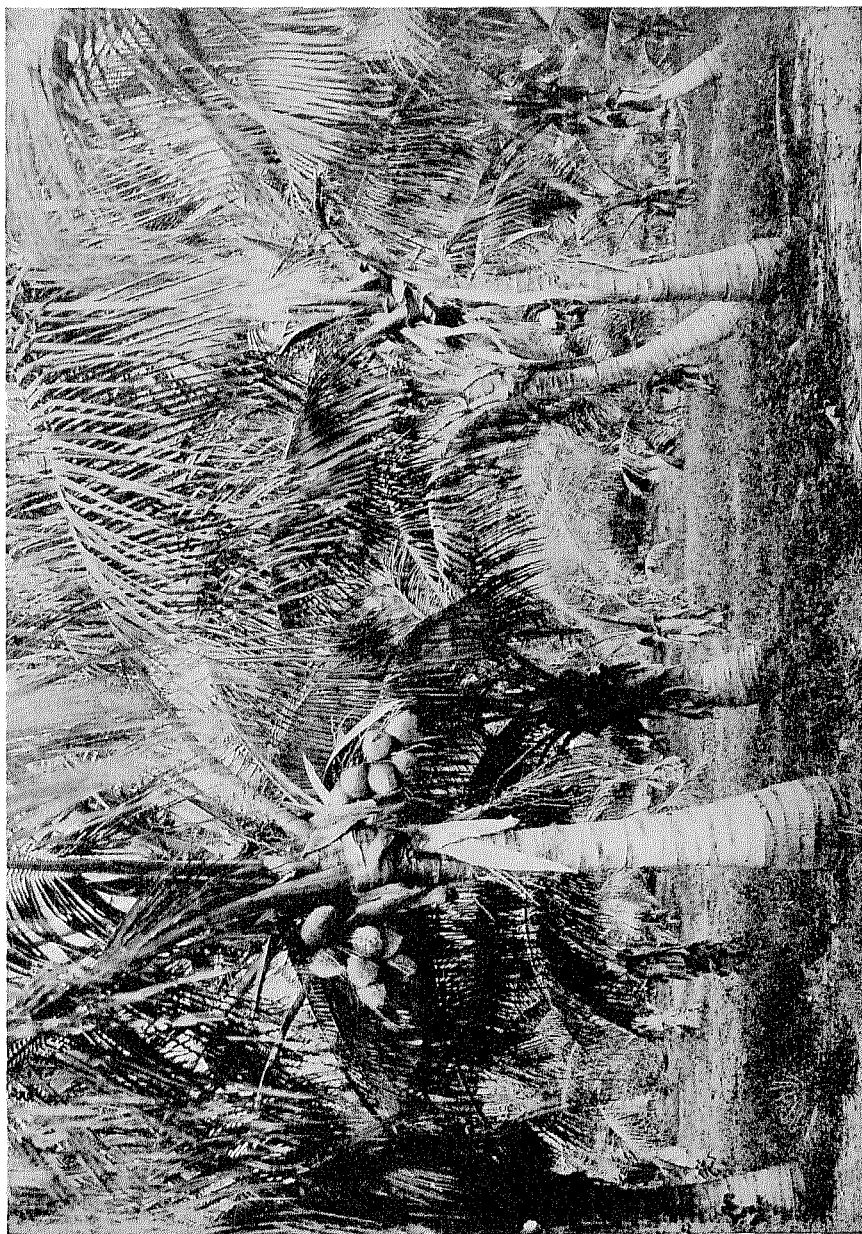
Excellent tobacco is also grown all about the Bay of Nipe and along the Mayarí river. The tobacco is rated second only to the best Pinar del Río tobacco. Sugar, of course, had been for many years the principal product of the soil. The larger sugar estates are at Guantánamo, at San Luis and vicinity on the plateau back of Santiago, at Manzanillo, and along the north coast of Vita and Puerto Padre. At these large plantations are found modern machinery and appliances, and the development of the sugar industry is carried on upon a strictly scientific basis. The land is largely loaned to the workingmen, who agree to turn in the cane at the "central" mill of the owner of the land. He pays them not by the gross weight of the cane, but in

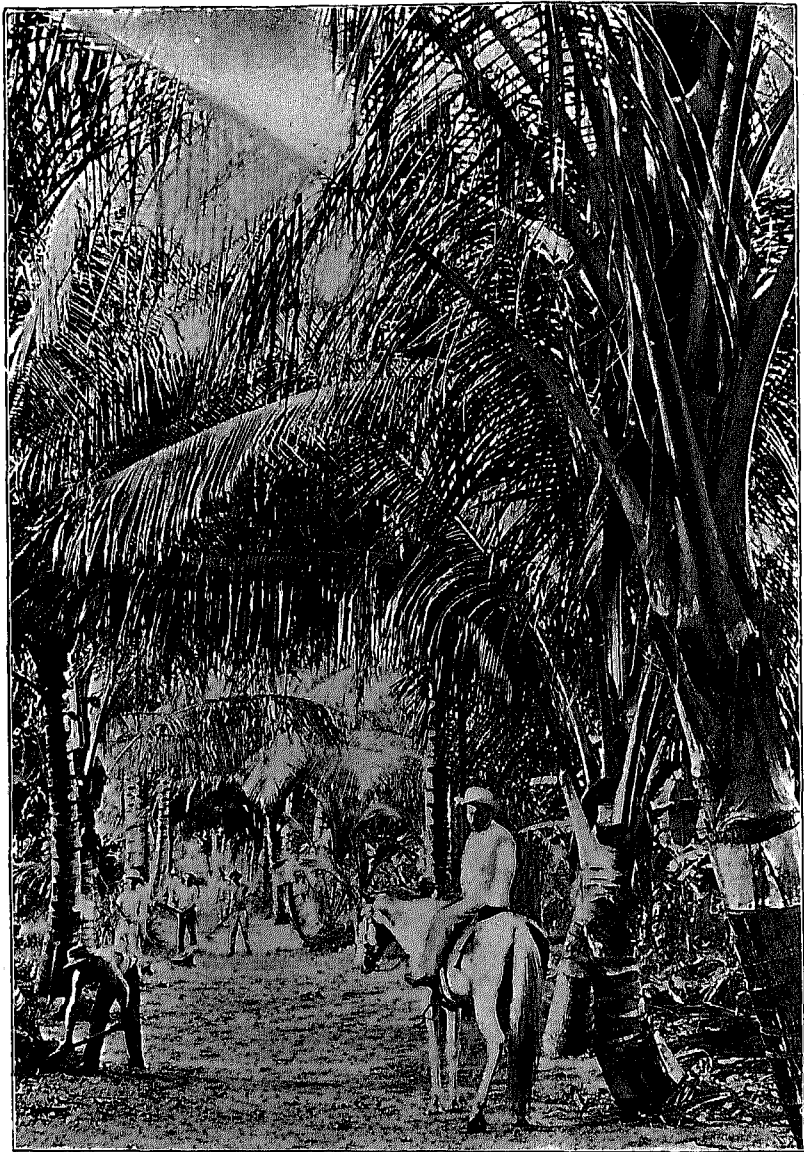
accordance with the percentage of sugar the cane produces. This is an incentive, of course, to produce the very best kind of cane. All through the extreme eastern part of the island, along the mountain ranges and hillsides, are the remains of almost numberless coffee plantations. The cultivation of coffee was formerly a great industry in eastern Cuba, but the coffee plantations, like almost everything else, were totally destroyed by the Ten Years' War and the recent war. These plantations were principally established by French refugees, who came from Haiti after the uprising of the negroes in that island. These coffee plantations were a great source of revenue to their owners and to the state for many years. The coffee grown was of excellent quality and, like the best grades of the present Porto Rican coffee, commanded very high prices in the markets of Europe. The cocoa was also grown extensively by these same Frenchmen, cocoa and coffee bushes being cultivated together, the former furnishing the necessary shade for the latter.

The province of Oriente includes the richest mineral region in the island of Cuba. The deposits of iron, copper, and manganese have long been known and have been extensively and successfully worked. In addition zinc and lead are found.

Santiago de Cuba, the capital of the province, has a fine harbor, beautiful drives, and rich mines of iron, copper, and manganese in its immediate neighborhood. It has a number of tobacco factories, but the chief business is the exportation of raw materials, and the importation of manufactured goods and provisions. Sugar, iron ore, manganese, copper, coffee, cocoa, fruits, and timber are the principal products.

The city is full of historical interest; the battlefields of San Juan and Caney, the peace tree, and the remains of the Spanish squadron, destroyed outside of the harbor of Santiago, are of especial interest to Americans.





A COCOA GROVE.

## THE SUGAR AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.<sup>1</sup>

*Producing farms.*—The number of farms contributing to the sugar crop of 1906-7, was 186, this number being 5 more than the total for the previous year, and 7 more than the total for the year 1904-5.

*Cultivated area.*—Estimated upon the basis of the quantity of cane ground and the average yield per acre, the last crop required a cultivated area of no less than 849,100 acres as compared with 748,733 acres in the previous year.

*Cane ground.*—The quantity of cane ground increased in 1907 as compared with 1906, 1,679,947 English tons, the large amount of 14,214,946 tons being reached in the former year, and 12,534,999 tons in the latter; the quantity ground in the latter year, in its turn, exceeded that for the preceding year, by 958,862 tons.

*Sugar production.*—In consequence of the increase in the area devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane, the production of sugar in 1906-7 exceeded that of 1905-6; the amount produced was 1,444,310 tons in the former year and 1,229,737 tons in the latter year. The increase was 214,573 tons. The corresponding increase in 1905-6 as compared with 1904-5 was only 46,389 tons.

*Sirup production.*—The production of both molasses and sugar sirups has a close relation to that of sugar. The quantity of sirups obtained from the crop of 1906-7 was 46,745,736 gallons, while the quantity manufactured in 1905-6 was 37,917,752 gallons; the increase was, therefore, 8,827,984 gallons, an increase very much greater than the increase in 1905-6 as compared with 1904-5, the latter increase being 2,760,497 gallons.

*Production of brandy and alcohol.*—In 1906-7, the manufactures on sugar farms included 1,853,648 gallons of brandy and 400,120 gallons of alcohol as compared with 1,032,930 gallons of brandy and 330,121 gallons of alcohol for the year 1905-6, which represents an increase of 820,718 gallons of brandy and 69,999 gallons of alcohol, quantities which, in their turn, are much greater than those reached in the comparison between 1905-6 and 1904-5, the increases for that period being 226,433 gallons of brandy and 3,836 gallons of alcohol. The production of each of these liquors in factories or distilleries, aside from the production on sugar plantations, shows also an appreciable increase—1,302,053 gallons of brandy and 41,262 gallons of alcohol. It

<sup>1</sup>This account of the sugar industry of Cuba, and of the other industries connected with and dependent thereon, is based upon the report published in 1908 by the Section of General Statistics of the Cuban Treasury Department, of which Dr. Julian Betancourt is chief.



follows, therefore, that the excess of the national production in 1906-7 as compared with 1905-6 was 2,122,771 gallons of brandy and 111,261 gallons of alcohol. The total production of those liquors for 1906-7 amounted to 6,806,333 gallons of brandy and 2,954,809 gallons of alcohol, an aggregate of 9,761,142 gallons.

*Total value of crops.*—The value of the products of the sugar mills may be estimated upon the basis of the value of the exports of these products, except in the case of alcohol, with which brandy and rum must be included because details are not given for this product in the custom-house documents. As estimated these products were valued at \$73,896,899 in 1906-7 and \$61,514,978 in 1905-6, the increase being \$12,381,921. These crops were exceeded, however, by that of 1904-5, the value of which, estimated in the same way, was \$80,002,734.

*Exportation of sugar.*—In the year 1907, 1,292,777 tons of raw sugar were exported by the national custom-houses, while in 1906 only 1,180,615 tons and in 1905, 1,077,193 tons were exported. Although the quantity of these exports increased over 100,000 tons each year, the value of the raw sugar exported in 1906 (\$57,909,932) was less by \$13,843,405 than the corresponding value for 1905 (\$71,753,337). Fortunately for the country, this threatened fall in prices did not continue, and the value of the raw sugar exported in 1907 was \$69,416,689, or \$11,506,748 more than the value for the previous year.

With regard to refined sugar, the data of the custom-houses show that there has been an extraordinary increase in the amount exported, the amount increasing from 1 ton in 1905 to 8 tons in 1906, and to 3,311 tons in 1907, while the values increased from \$129 in 1905 to \$1,198 in 1906 and \$137,739 in 1907.

*Exportation of sirups.*—The same unusual condition is noted with respect to sirups, of which 34,532,005 gallons were exported in 1907, 31,530,398 in 1906, and 28,130,263 in 1905; this represents an increase for 1907 over 1906 of 3,001,607 gallons and a greater increase, 3,400,135 gallons, for 1906 over 1905. The variation in the total value of these exports was from \$794,542 in 1905 to \$774,627 in 1906 and \$921,312 in 1907; while the decrease between 1905 and 1906 was \$18,915, the increase between 1906 and 1907 amounted to \$146,685.

*Exportation of other products.*—The normal relation between quantity and value exists in the case of the exports of sweets and preserves and liquors, other than brandy and rum, obtained from sugar cane. The exported sweets and preserves amounted to 627,900 pounds valued at \$33,047 in 1907 and 380,989 pounds valued at \$31,935 in 1906, thus showing an increase in quantity and in value. Similarly the exports of liquors other than brandy and rum increased from 5,676 gallons valued at \$1,415 in 1906 to 217,435 gallons valued at \$59,886 in 1907. In the case of brandy and rum, the quantity decreased from 1,342,892 gallons in 1906 to 1,270,745 gallons in 1907 while the value increased from \$250,809 to \$257,800.

*Total value of the exports mentioned.*—The total value of the exportations noted—namely, sugar, sirups, sweets and preserves, brandy and rum, and other liquors—amounts to \$70,826,464 for 1907 as compared with \$58,969,916 for 1906, showing an increase of \$11,856,548, or 20.2 per cent. Of this increase the greater part was obtained in commerce with the United States, to which country saccharine products to the value of \$65,156,492 were exported in 1907 as compared with similar exports to the value of \$58,433,121 in 1906, the increase in 1907 over 1906 being \$6,723,371.

*Importation of bags and machinery.*—In connection with the sugar and allied industries it is necessary to import quantities of bags and machinery. In 1907, sugar bags weighing 11,208 tons were imported; these were valued at \$1,299,040. In the same year 18,481 tons of machinery to be employed in the manufacture of sugar and brandy were imported at a cost of \$1,445,254. These figures compared with those for 1906 show decreases in quantity amounting to 1,021 tons for bags and 5,417 tons for machinery, a decrease of \$739,401 in the value of the machinery, and an increase of \$80,749 in the value of the bags. The total value of the bags and machinery imported amounted to \$2,744,294 for 1907 and \$3,402,946 for 1906. Thus there was an excess in 1906 over 1907 of \$658,652 for importations.

*Balance.*<sup>1</sup>—A comparison, or final balance, of the exportations and importations which have been mentioned, shows an excess in the value of the exports amounting to \$68,082,170 in 1907 and \$55,566,970 in 1906. The excess for 1906, however, is over five million dollars less than that for 1905, the excess for 1905 being \$68,313,230.

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<sup>1</sup>Subject to correction for 1907.

## THE POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

By J. CHARLES HERNANDEZ, Director General de Comunicaciones, Cuba.

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PROGRESS FROM JANUARY, 1899, TO JANUARY, 1908.

The military intervention of the United States of America in Cuba started a new era of progress in all the branches of the public administration. During the four years of that government a radical transformation was effected.

From the beginning the important question of the postal and telegraph services, which had always been in a miserable condition, was given special attention by the intervening government because these services were powerful governmental resources as well as necessities to the government and to the people. Among the numerous changes authorized, the following may be mentioned: The sale of postage stamps at post offices, instead of at the offices of "stamped papers"; the discontinuance of the delivery fee (5 cents) collected from the addressee by the carrier for each letter; the considerable increase of letter boxes; the establishment of a more frequent collection of mail; the issue of a stamp for use on mail for immediate delivery; and the creation of the Dead Letter Bureau.

In the month of April, 1899, the postal tariff issued by the intervening government was put in force. The rates of postage were as follows: Letters weighing less than 1 ounce, 2½ cents; single postal cards, 1 cent; double postal cards, 2 cents; newspapers entered as second class matter by the editors, 1 cent for a package not exceeding 1 pound in weight, provided the papers were to be distributed at the office of destination or at an office without free delivery, and 1 cent for a package not exceeding 8 ounces in weight, if the papers were to be distributed by carriers at a free delivery office; printed matter of other kinds, 1 cent for a package not exceeding 2 ounces in weight; medicine, merchandise, and samples, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. The registry fee was fixed at 10 cents.

Later the rate of postage for letters not weighing over 1 ounce was reduced to 2 cents and the registry fee to 8 cents, including the return receipt, while the rate for newspapers entered as second class matter was fixed at 1 cent a pound.

On January 23, 1906, a law authorized by Congress was promulgated, granting domestic franking privilege to all the national newspapers. This privilege, which it was feared would cause the second class mail to disappear, did not lessen the quantity of that class.

As there were no special stamps for Cuba at the time of the American

intervention the sale of United States stamps was authorized. Afterwards Cuban stamps of denominations of 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 cents were issued; of the 10 cent denomination, two different kinds were issued, one for postage, and the other for special delivery. A new stamp of 50 cents has been issued lately, which is used chiefly for parcels and packages.

The Postal Code was promulgated on June 21, 1899, by order No. 115, of the General Headquarters of the division of Cuba. This order, still in effect, granted the Postal Service the most complete autonomy, fixed its rights in a clear manner, pointed out the duties of the postal officers, and established penalties for violations of its provisions.

During the Spanish administration, the Postal Service was practically limited to the transportation and distribution of the mails. The intervening government, after considering the public needs and the general convenience, created two new services: the Money Order and the Parcels Post systems, which began to operate shortly after the promulgation of the Postal Code. These two systems, which formerly were not known in Cuba, were welcomed by the public.

The Money Order Service was established only in 32 military postal stations, but it was soon transferred to the post offices. At first this service, outside of Cuba, was in operation only with the United States; but it was extended later, to Canada. At the end of the first intervention there were 103 post offices with money order service in Cuba; at the expiration of the first government of the Republic there were 120, and at the present time there are 155.

At the close of the first American administration the Parcels Post System was in operation at 159 post offices. During the period from May 20, 1902, to September 29, 1906, it was established in 56 additional offices, and during the present provisional government of the United States 45 more have been added, making a total of 260 at the present time.

No important changes have been made in the Money Order or Parcels Post systems. A new money order blank, similar to that now in use in the United States, has been substituted for the old form and has been well received by the public, as it bears a picture of Commanding-General Calixto García Iniguez.

No postal treaty was concluded during the epoch of the intervention, as Cuba had no definite status. Upon the restoration of the national government, five were concluded as follows: one with the United States and one with Mexico for the exchange of mail; and one with Mexico, one with Germany, and one with France for the exchange of parcels. By virtue of the first two treaties, the domestic rates in force in the country in which the mail originates are charged. With the exception of newspapers, articles under franking privilege in the domestic service are also entitled to this privilege in the International service.

Of the treaties for the International Parcels Post Service those with Germany and France, which are the most perfect, were put in force on June 1,

1906, and January 1, 1907, respectively; but the service did not begin to operate regularly until January, 1907.

By January 1, 1908, it had developed to an extraordinary extent, as shown by the fact that in this short period of time 15,000 parcels were received.

The mail transportation service was quite deficient during the Spanish administration. No assortment or distribution of mails was made on the trains en route. The intervening government established such distribution and increased the number of routes. On May 20, 1902, there were 123 routes with a distance run of 1,541,265 miles; on September 29, 1906, there were 137 with a run of 2,476,819 miles; and at present there are 145 routes aggregating 5,324 miles in length, and with an annual run of 2,545,828 miles.

Under the Spanish administration this service had never been heavily subsidized. The government granted concessions for the construction of railroads with the condition that they should convey the mails without charge. Only two railroad companies were paid therefor, the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railroad Co., and the Habana United Railway, which were paid \$816 and \$1,254 per annum, respectively. The intervening government reduced the compensation of the first named company to \$660 but made no change in that of the other. The government of the Republic, because of exactions of the railroad companies which were protected by Order 34 of 1902, and because of the increase of the Postal Service, was compelled to pay all of the railroads for this service, and appropriated a large amount for that purpose; consequently, while the service required an expenditure of only \$1,914 at the end of the first American intervention, it costs at present about \$180,000.

When the officers of the intervening government took charge of the postal service a list of 310 post offices was exhibited to them, but at the end of February, 1899, only 193 were able to perform service. However, at the time of the restoration of the government of the Republic there were 297 in operation, and at the end of that administration, 366. At present there are 415 post offices.

The Registry Service established by the intervening government has remained without change, although largely increased in proportion to the development of business. This service is in operation in all of the post offices of the island.

The following table shows the gradual increase of the Registry Service from 1902 to September 30, 1907:

CLASS OF MAIL.	NUMBER OF REGISTERED ARTICLES.				
	1906-1907	1905-1906	1904-1905	1903-1904	1902-1903
Aggregate .....	913,620	748,260	685,476	543,966	380,135
Outgoing .....	582,747	522,252	490,044	366,366	265,539
Domestic .....	289,251	244,028	232,813	172,394	161,750
Foreign .....	179,261	123,328	114,372	112,534	103,789
Official .....	114,235	154,896	142,859	81,438	.....
Incoming .....	330,873	226,008	195,432	177,600	114,596

On January 1, 1908, there were in the Habana post office 2,000 undelivered registered articles. Some of them had been lying in the office for three or four years.

At the time the intervening government established the Dead Letter Bureau, thousands of undelivered letters were found. Among them were some of the year 1891. From January to June, 1899, 73,688 letters were sent to that Bureau. In the following years the number gradually grew less in proportion to the mail, which shows the efficiency in the delivery service. During the one year of the present provisional government's administration, the proportion of dead letters has been 6.4 per thousand in the domestic service and 16.4 per thousand in the international service, the majority of such letters, chiefly in the latter service, being due to wrong addresses.

By virtue of the Universal Postal Convention of Rome, which was put in force October 1, 1907, the Cuban administration adopted two measures of considerable importance. One fixed the postage of letters addressed to foreign countries, with the exception of the United States and Mexico, at the rate of 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof. The other accepted the exchange of international answer-coupons, which, when bought in any of the countries where they are admissible, are exchangeable for 25 centimes in postage stamps in the other countries included in the exchange convention. Both decrees of the provisional government of the Republic received public praise.

Great improvements were also made in the Telegraph Service. At the end of the war of Independence there was only a small number of telegraph lines on the island and they were in ruinous condition. The Cuban forces had destroyed all the lines they could find, for the purpose of interrupting the communication of the Spanish government. During the period of the American military intervention, the telegraph service was under the control of the Signal Corps of the Army of Occupation.

This Corps, with the aid of the liberal appropriations ordered by the military government, soon restored the old lines, and erected new ones, which were used rather for the military service than for the convenience of the public. The intervening government introduced a more reasonable telegraphic tariff than the one in force under the Spanish administration. When the intervention ceased the telegraph lines of the government measured 3,499 miles, with service at 77 stations with automatic repeaters. At the establishment of the Republic the Telegraph Service and the Postal Service were placed under one Department, which was called "Comunicaciones."

During the first national government very little was done toward improvement in the telegraph lines. The service was generally bad, and was rapidly deteriorating in the extreme provinces of the island. In that period, however, two wireless telegraph stations were installed, one at Mariel, Pinar del Río province, and one at Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines.

At the end of the national government of the Republic there were 5,855 kilometers of telegraph lines and, at the commencement of the provisional

government all were in bad condition, as a result partly of lack of repairs, and partly of damages caused by rain storms and by the Revolutionary forces. All these lines were repaired, and a few new ones have been erected.

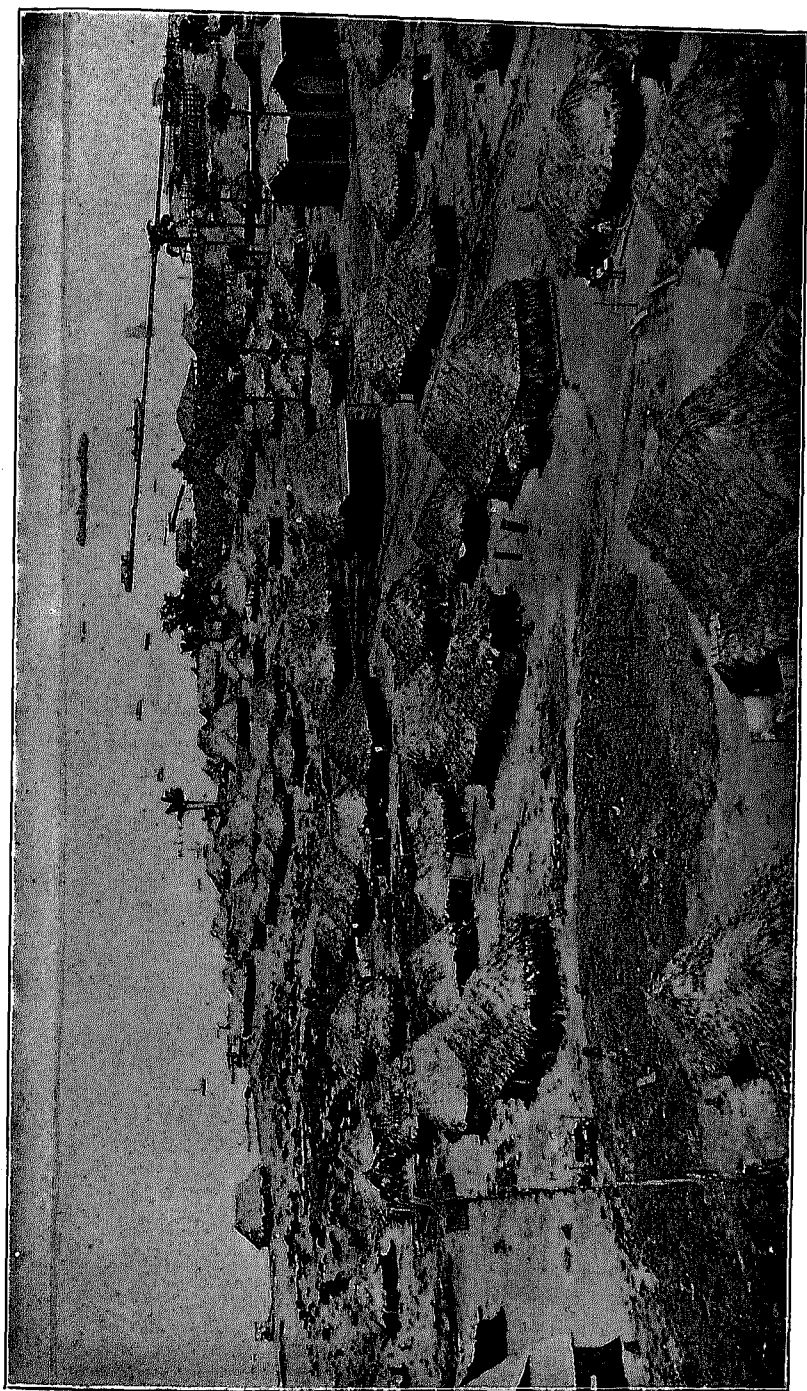
The *Duplex-polar* apparatus was installed on the central line of the island, from Habana to Santo Domingo and afterwards to Camagüey; as a result of this improvement it was possible to transmit 600,604 messages during the first year of the provisional government.

There are now under construction 6 wireless telegraph stations: one on the glacis of Morro Castle at Habana, and one each at Pinar del Río, Santa Clara, Camagüey, Baracoa, and Santiago de Cuba. The one now in operation on the esplanade between Morro Castle and Cabaña Fortress, which was previously at Mariel, will be removed to Bayamo as soon as the new one on the glacis of Morro Castle is completed.

At the present time, 6,196 kilometers of telegraph lines and 115 stations are in operation.

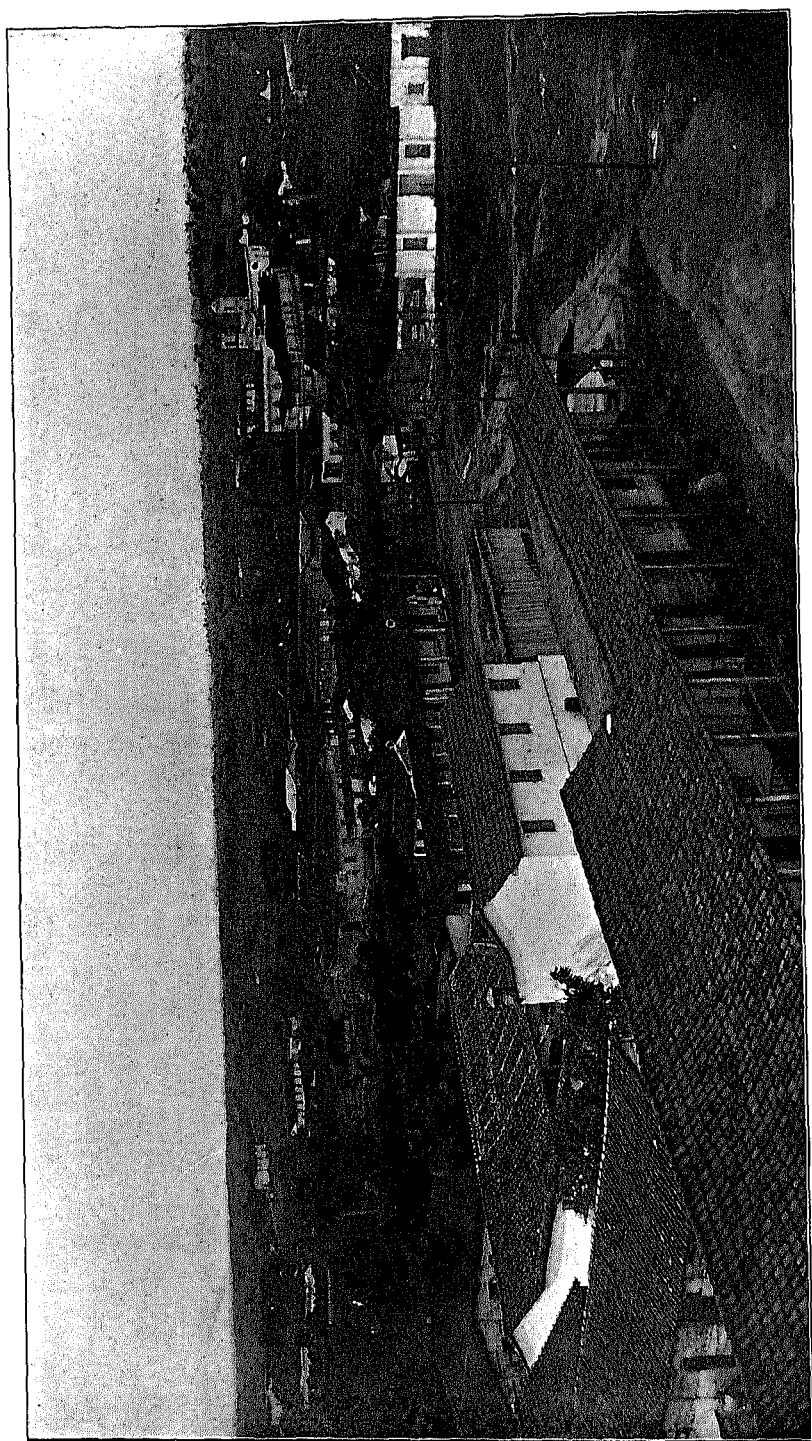
The Spanish legislation concerning telephones has not been changed, hence, the laws governing telephone service are not consistent with modern methods.

The Department of Communications had on January 2, 1908, 1,601 employees distributed as follows: In the Department proper, 149; in Pinar del Río, 117; in Habana, 501; in Matanzas, 200; in Santa Clara, 283; in Camagüey, 102; in Oriente, 249. There were in addition 160 substitutes without salary.



DIMAS, A VILLAGE IN PINAR DEL RIO.





CITY OF PINAR DEL RIO.

## MONEY, BANKS, AND BANKING.

### MONEY.

Cuba has no currency of its own coinage. The official money of the Republic is United States currency, and all taxes and public debts are payable in the same, except fees of registers of property, which are collected in Spanish gold. In wholesale commercial circles Spanish gold is the basis of calculation, and in the retail trade and in the country Spanish silver is commonly used.

United States currency is always at a slight premium over Spanish gold, but this premium fluctuates according to the demand for Spanish gold and silver. During the year 1907, the American dollar was on an average equivalent to \$1.03 Spanish gold or \$1.16 Spanish silver.

The centen, or 25-peseta piece, is of gold, and has an average value of \$4.85 American money. The silver coins are the peso, peseta, dos pesetas, real, and medio. The dos pesetas is a silver coin valued at 2 pesetas, for which there is no corresponding piece in the American coinage. The peseta is the fifth of a peso.

The following table will show more clearly the different coins in circulation in Cuba and their value in American money:

COIN.	Spanish.	American.
El peso.....	\$1.00	\$0.85
Dos pesetas.....	.40	.34
Una peseta.....	.20	.17
Un real.....	.10	.08
Medio real.....	.05	.04

Copper 1-centavo (cent) and 2-centavo pieces pass current at their face value in sums not exceeding the value of 1 peseta. For the government the fixed value of the centen is \$4.78 in American money and \$3.83 in French coins or coins equal in value to the fourth part of a Spanish onza.

### BANKS AND BANKING.

The banking facilities existing in Cuba at the present time are inadequate. Under the tenure of Spain no effort was made to afford the Cubans an opportunity to bank their savings, and no attention was given to such channels for the distribution of money as are usually found in other countries.

On July 21, 1898, immediately following the occupation of Santiago by the American troops, the President of the United States appointed the North

American Trust Company, of New York, fiscal agent of the United States, and it continued to act as such until July 18, 1901, when the assets and business were transferred to the Banco Nacional de Cuba.

This bank was organized with a paid up capital of \$1,000,000 United States currency. It purchased part of the assets of the North American Trust Company, and liquidated the company's business in Cuba.

The bank has branches established at Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Cárdenas, Manzanillo, Sagua la Grande, and Pinar del Río, and correspondents at every other important point in the island.

The two principal conditions from which the financial situation in Cuba suffered were, first, scarcity of money in circulation; and, second, the lack of banking facilities outside the city of Habana, with the consequent immobility of capital, and the difficulty of transferring money and credit from one point to another.

The bank sought to meet these conditions by establishing its branches at the points mentioned, through which the government makes its deposits and disbursements for the several localities, and which encourage local deposits, which are available for local loans. In this way exchange operations have been facilitated, giving mobility to capital and affording opportunities for individuals and companies to make deposits in the bank, instead of keeping specie hoarded in safes as theretofore.

The bank has a savings department, which serves to bring money into circulation; in addition to the bank's capital.

Local loans are made and used for the development of business in each section. The surplus of one section is transmitted for loans in other sections where there is a demand for money. This prevents the money from being concentrated in Habana and gives facilities for the development of the several sections of the island instead of one particular section. The bank has correspondents all over the world, and does the principal part of the exchange business with China.

The bank's capital of \$1,000,000 is divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, United States currency. This stock is held principally in the United States, although a large amount is held in Cuba.

J. P. Morgan & Co. are the bank's correspondents in New York.

*Royal Bank of Canada.*—The agency of the Royal Bank of Canada (head office at Halifax, Nova Scotia), established in Habana in 1899, has rapidly gained the confidence of the community, and is now ranked among the most important banking concerns doing business in the island. This institution, which is well and favorably known in the United States and Canada, has more than forty branches in those countries. One of the branches is in New York city, and furnishes exceptional facilities for the handling of transactions between that city and Habana. The bank has correspondents also in the principal cities of Europe and in the East, among them being the Bank of Scotland, the Credit Lyonnais, the Deutsche Bank, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

This concern has recently bought out the business of the "Banco del Comercio."

It has branches in Santiago de Cuba and Camagüey.

*Bank of Nova Scotia.*—Recently the Bank of Nova Scotia established a branch in Habana, which is rapidly gaining favor and business.

*The Spanish Bank.*—This institution, known as the "Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba" (Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba), is a stock company, and was incorporated on April 9, 1856, with a capital stock of \$8,000,000, now divided into 80,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. It has a reserve fund of \$456,000. During the Spanish Sovereignty it enjoyed the support of the government, with which it negotiated many large transactions.

*Colonial Loan and Deposit Association, of Buffalo, N. Y.*—This association has an authorized capital of \$20,000,000; the stock is divided into shares of \$100 each. Its object is to bring together those people who have money to invest and those who want to borrow; and to furnish a safe and profitable system for investing money in both large and small sums in a manner which will assist and encourage saving.

In addition to the regular banks there are several private firms, whose business is principally that of loaning money on securities.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The foreign trade of Cuba has always been large in proportion to its population and, since the first American intervention, it has increased greatly, especially in exports, which have more than doubled. The heaviest trade was in 1905. The decrease in 1906 as compared with 1905 was due, of course, to the revolution.

The following table shows the values in American dollars of the imports and exports of Cuba for each of the years from 1899 to 1907:

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Imports.	Exports.
1899.....	\$75,303,612	\$49,698,772
1900.....	70,079,214	51,342,336
1901.....	67,743,033	66,502,169
1902.....	62,135,464	64,948,804
1903.....	67,077,676	78,486,409
1904.....	82,835,651	89,978,141
1905.....	103,220,985	112,280,026
1906.....	99,539,661	108,909,667
1907.....	97,334,195	114,812,846

In 1907 imports were valued at approximately \$47 and exports at \$56 per capita of the population. From 1899 to 1901 the balance of trade was against the island, but each year since 1902 the value of the exports has exceeded the value of the imports, and the net result, in the 9 years of record, is a trade balance of \$11,689,679 in favor of Cuba.

*Value of imports, by principal countries from which imported: 1899 to 1907.*

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Total value.	AMERICA.		EUROPE.				All other countries.	
		United States.	Other countries.	Germany.	Spain.	France.	United Kingdom.		Other countries.
1899.....	\$75,303,612	\$36,773,657	\$10,579,255	\$2,023,963	\$11,123,534	\$3,657,524	\$9,831,952	\$1,124,735	\$188,992
1900.....	70,079,214	32,137,019	9,396,789	2,982,779	10,141,586	3,267,570	10,463,325	1,399,226	230,920
1901.....	67,743,033	28,470,366	11,260,710	3,495,890	10,276,184	3,242,087	9,562,649	1,404,570	328,482
1902.....	62,135,464	26,053,395	8,208,937	3,613,038	10,105,816	3,222,087	9,098,890	1,452,681	351,620
1903.....	67,077,676	27,793,607	8,337,565	3,921,956	9,572,446	4,435,822	10,799,775	1,867,526	348,979
1904.....	82,835,651	33,694,796	9,637,258	5,029,600	11,569,437	7,135,389	12,694,829	2,463,764	559,588
1905.....	103,220,985	43,677,188	12,515,591	5,915,920	10,497,230	12,615,288	13,508,273	3,601,220	890,275
1906.....	99,539,661	47,609,143	10,985,927	6,403,793	9,267,129	6,837,031	14,081,023	3,376,016	979,597
1907.....	97,334,195	48,200,142	9,500,962	6,433,969	8,805,587	6,420,824	13,639,130	3,454,585	1,398,996

*Value of exports, by principal countries to which exported; 1899 to 1907.*

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Total value.	AMERICA.		EUROPE.					All other countries.
		United States.	Other countries.	Germany.	Spain.	France.	United Kingdom.	Other countries.	
1899.....	\$49,698,772	\$39,705,118	\$640,489	\$1,592,548	\$2,979,905	\$1,714,473	\$2,702,803	\$252,894	\$110,548
1900.....	51,842,336	38,505,347	1,319,001	5,545,827	1,013,003	3,253,041	5,428,201	777,177	500,739
1901.....	60,802,169	40,015,934	1,420,278	4,240,215	711,401	2,623,055	5,941,278	1,067,687	452,331
1902.....	64,948,804	49,498,587	1,306,342	3,967,789	1,681,284	1,298,084	5,807,247	1,032,675	356,776
1903.....	78,486,409	61,134,902	1,654,423	5,370,806	1,451,620	1,134,372	6,590,824	811,368	338,094
1904.....	89,978,141	75,000,145	1,693,355	4,032,271	773,824	1,396,662	5,902,478	770,192	387,214
1905.....	112,280,026	96,524,835	1,748,325	3,905,471	773,199	1,199,222	5,795,350	770,358	633,266
1906.....	108,909,667	92,639,563	2,475,660	3,671,198	1,162,402	1,549,783	5,899,734	768,655	742,672
1907.....	114,812,846	101,914,012	2,211,504	3,130,757	651,560	1,038,933	4,446,223	821,672	598,135

Value, in thousands of dollars, of merchandise and of specie imported, by principal countries from which imported: 1899 to 1907.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Total value.	AMERICA.		EUROPE.					All other countries.
		United States.	Other countries.	Germany.	Spain.	France.	United Kingdom.	Other countries.	
MERCHANDISE.									
1899.	66,782.4	29,181.7	10,573.7	2,023.9	11,116.4	2,741.5	9,831.9	1,124.7	188.9
1900.	66,658.6	29,176.0	9,383.0	2,982.8	9,755.7	3,267.6	10,463.3	1,399.3	230.9
1901.	66,573.9	28,078.6	11,280.6	3,495.9	9,498.7	2,944.3	9,562.6	1,404.6	328.6
1902.	60,584.8	25,283.2	8,209.0	3,612.0	9,941.7	3,045.7	9,088.9	1,482.7	351.6
1903.	63,464.5	26,703.1	8,337.5	2,922.0	9,113.5	3,372.0	10,799.8	1,867.6	349.0
1904.	77,028.3	32,928.7	9,687.2	5,029.6	9,440.2	4,224.5	12,694.8	2,463.8	559.5
1905.	94,871.5	43,118.0	12,515.6	5,916.0	10,179.6	5,252.8	13,508.2	3,601.2	890.0
1906.	98,018.6	47,602.3	10,965.0	6,403.8	9,018.1	5,572.8	14,081.0	3,376.0	979.6
1907.	96,668.9	43,192.6	9,501.0	6,434.0	8,237.0	5,781.6	13,639.1	3,434.6	1,399.0
SPECIE.									
1899.	8,520.5	7,591.9	5.5	.....	7.1	916.0	.....	.....	.....
1900.	3,420.6	3,021.0	13.7	.....	385.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901.	1,169.1	391.6	.....	.....	777.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902.	1,550.7	810.2	.....	.....	564.1	176.4	.....	.....	.....
1903.	3,613.2	2,090.5	.....	.....	458.9	1,063.8	.....	.....	.....
1904.	5,807.3	7,661.1	.....	.....	2,129.2	2,912.0	.....	.....	.....
1905.	8,249.4	559.1	.....	.....	317.4	7,372.4	.....	.....	.....
1906.	1,521.1	6.8	.....	.....	249.0	1,265.3	.....	.....	.....
1907.	1,665.3	7.5	.....	.....	18.6	1,639.2	.....	.....	.....

# VALUE OF EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES.

83

Value, in thousands of dollars, of merchandise and of specie exported, by principal countries to which exported: 1899 to 1907.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	AMERICA.		EUROPE.				All other countries.	
	Total value.	United States.	Other countries.			United Kingdom.		Other countries.
			Germany.	Spain.	France.			
MERCHANDISE.								
1899.....	45,067.4	37,411.7	1,592.5	1,155.9	1,200.5	2,702.8	110.6	
1900.....	48,904.7	33,246.6	5,545.8	830.3	1,267.2	5,437.7	500.7	
1901.....	63,278.4	48,066.6	4,240.2	711.4	1,348.6	5,941.3	482.2	
1902.....	64,329.7	49,498.2	3,967.8	1,064.9	1,298.1	5,807.2	356.8	
1903.....	77,260.8	60,089.4	5,370.8	1,273.2	1,132.7	6,590.8	338.0	
1904.....	89,012.8	74,466.0	4,032.3	1,731.0	1,008.2	5,992.5	473.2	
1905.....	110,167.5	95,330.5	3,905.5	786.3	1,198.7	5,795.3	836.3	
1906.....	103,914.5	88,175.4	3,671.2	676.6	1,513.1	5,899.8	742.7	
1907.....	110,764.9	98,141.0	3,130.8	413.3	1,002.3	4,446.2	598.1	
SPECIE.								
1899.....	4,631.4	2,293.5	.....	1,824.0	513.9	.....	.....	
1900.....	2,437.7	1,258.8	.....	182.6	1,035.3	.....	.....	
1901.....	3,233.8	1,949.4	10.0	.....	1,274.4	0.5	.....	
1902.....	3,619.1	.....	.....	616.1	.....	.....	.....	
1903.....	1,235.6	1,045.5	3.0	178.1	2.0	.....	.....	
1904.....	1,965.4	1,534.1	.....	43.0	388.3	.....	.....	
1905.....	2,112.5	1,194.4	0.5	917.1	0.5	.....	.....	
1906.....	4,995.1	4,464.1	8.9	485.8	36.7	.....	.....	
1907.....	4,047.9	3,773.0	.....	238.3	36.7	.....	.....	



The following table derived from the preceding tables shows the degree in which certain countries have participated in Cuban trade during the past 9 years:

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.				
	United States.	Spain.	Germany.	France.	United Kingdom.
IMPORTS.					
1899.....	43.7	16.6	3.0	4.1	14.7
1900.....	43.8	14.6	4.5	4.9	15.7
1901.....	42.0	15.2	5.2	4.3	14.1
1902.....	41.7	15.8	6.0	5.0	15.0
1903.....	40.5	14.4	4.6	5.3	17.0
1904.....	42.7	12.3	6.5	5.7	16.5
1905.....	45.4	10.7	6.2	5.5	15.3
1906.....	48.6	9.2	6.5	5.7	14.4
1907.....	49.5	8.5	6.6	6.6	14.0
EXPORTS.					
1899.....	83.0	2.6	3.5	2.7	6.0
1900.....	68.0	1.7	11.3	2.5	11.1
1901.....	76.0	1.1	6.7	2.1	9.4
1902.....	77.0	1.7	6.2	2.0	9.0
1903.....	77.8	1.6	6.9	1.5	8.5
1904.....	83.7	0.8	4.5	1.1	6.6
1905.....	86.5	0.7	3.5	1.1	5.3
1906.....	85.0	0.7	3.5	1.5	5.7
1907.....	88.8	0.6	2.7	0.9	3.9

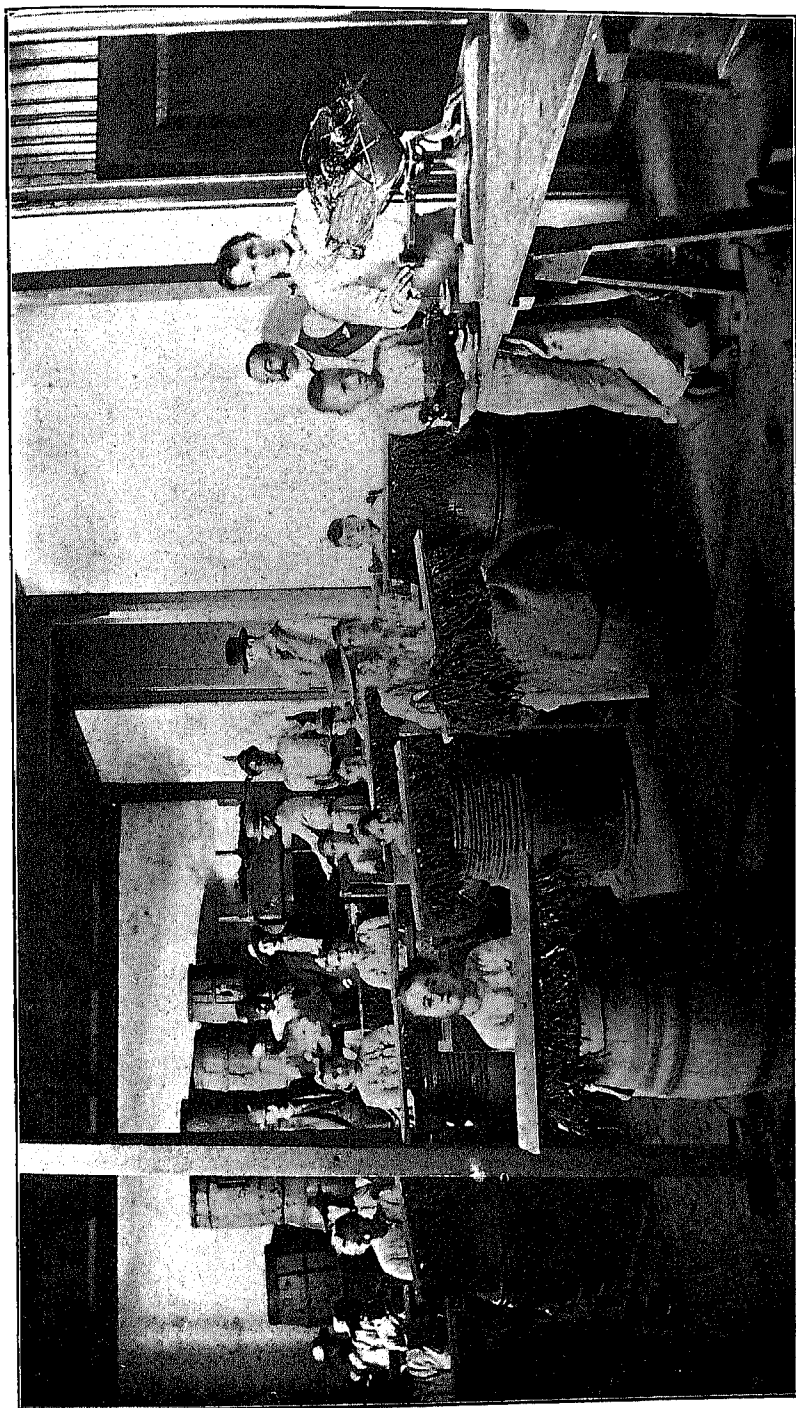
The principal trade has been with the United States, which has supplied from two-fifths to almost one-half of the imports, and has received from two-thirds to over seven-eighths of the exports.

The United States takes practically all the exports of sugar, fruit, and minerals, and more than nine-tenths of the raw tobacco.

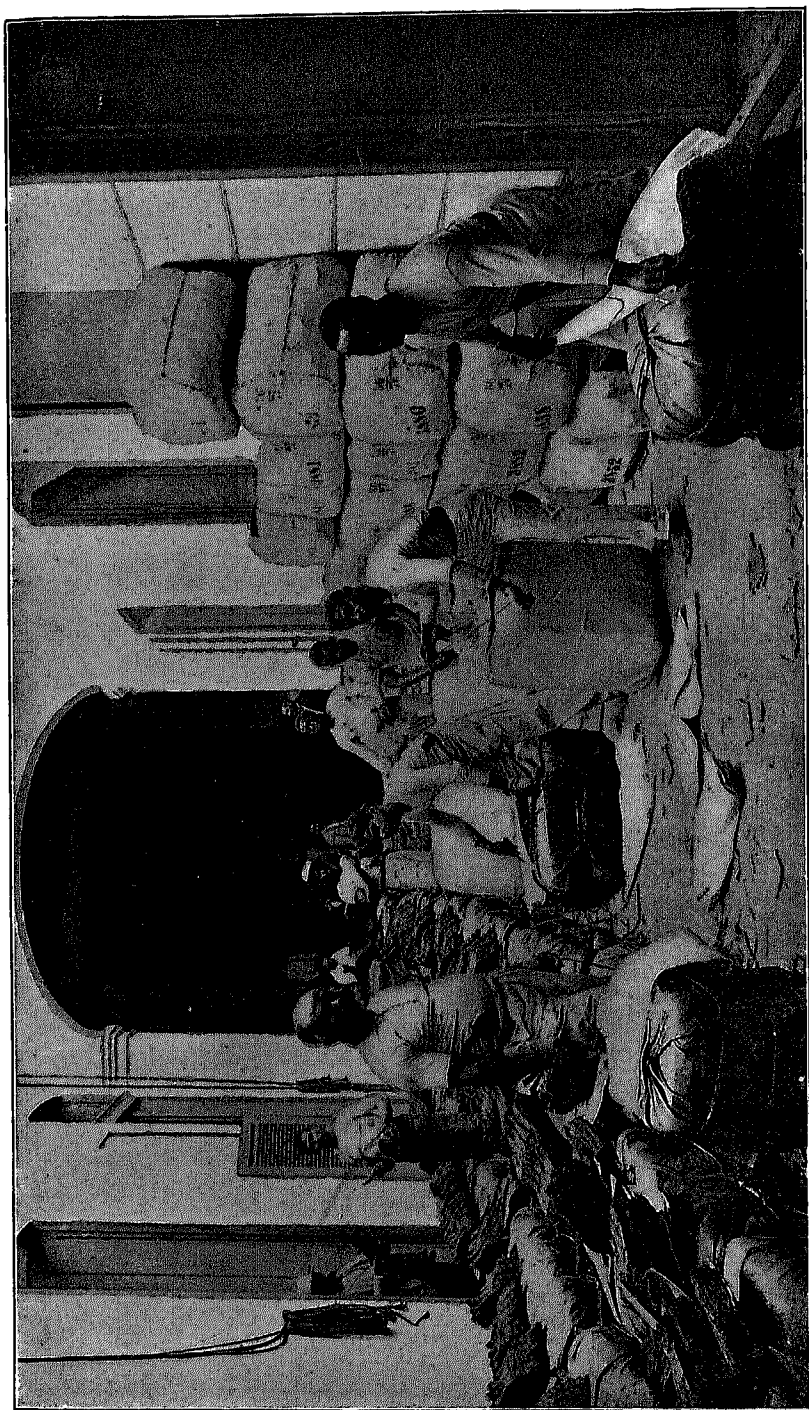
Next to that of the United States the trade with the United Kingdom has been the most important. That with Spain has fallen off greatly. Trade with Germany and France was slight.

Habana is, of course, by far the most important port in Cuba, since 69.5 per cent of the imports and 40.2 per cent of the exports passed through it in the fiscal year. Santiago de Cuba has been the second port in rank in the value of imports for the last four years, while Cienfuegos has ranked second in the value of exports for the last three years.

The following tables classify imports and exports by kind, for 1899 to 1908; by countries and class, for 1907; and by ports, for 1899 to 1907.



SORTING TOBACCO AND PUTTING IT IN BUNDLES.



BALING TOBACCO.

# VALUE OF IMPORTS, BY CLASS.

85

Value of imports, by class: 1899 to 1907.

CLASS.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Total.....	\$75,303,612	\$70,079,214	\$67,743,033	\$62,135,454	\$67,077,676	\$82,835,651	\$103,220,985	\$99,539,661	\$97,354,195
Stoneware, earthenware, and pottery:									
Stoneware and earthenware.....	285,246	342,718	308,180	320,773	328,290	329,791	587,608	765,140	964,476
Slate, cement, etc.....	714,052	276,969	579,634	542,832	664,351	721,890	819,452	935,529	1,021,930
Glass and crystal.....	469,530	554,485	587,588	567,868	623,823	842,340	1,169,073	1,284,028	1,222,342
Terra cotta, china, and porcelain.....	627,991	636,154	502,427	504,691	444,323	705,920	762,976	873,133	765,640
Metals and their manufactures:									
Gold, silver, and platinum.....	156,207	218,513	255,959	251,947	479,990	872,059	1,026,138	1,201,404	1,056,946
Iron and steel.....	1,810,061	2,596,454	3,422,217	3,172,668	2,720,776	3,344,590	5,215,302	5,949,510	5,434,378
Copper and its alloys.....	266,070	526,458	259,881	277,342	350,278	435,558	586,027	814,692	819,486
Other metals.....	428,053	434,782	302,319	252,226	186,077	220,420	268,263	308,755	361,147
Pharmaceutical substances, chemicals, perfumeries, etc.:									
Simple products.....	248,355	239,632	233,896	250,568	297,029	307,223	342,069	392,172	429,961
Paints, dyes, and varnishes.....	331,073	279,879	299,937	289,744	349,312	361,832	456,290	530,725	560,837
Chemical products.....	1,053,633	848,218	1,032,157	960,897	1,049,074	1,133,485	1,396,740	1,451,381	1,571,939
Oils, fats, etc.....	1,267,372	1,196,493	1,353,508	1,264,609	1,413,756	1,298,947	1,606,495	1,452,189	1,797,221
Textiles:									
Cotton and its manufactures.....	6,237,830	6,116,068	6,109,094	5,285,511	6,317,740	8,114,632	9,032,242	8,601,632	8,039,614
Vegetable fibers.....	2,082,366	2,443,805	1,943,309	2,141,045	2,643,349	3,136,809	2,994,970	3,246,209	3,367,350
Wool, flax, hair, and horsehair.....	740,453	837,956	618,146	694,964	609,977	927,476	1,180,554	1,180,843	1,119,407
Silk and its manufactures.....	380,285	543,491	520,316	592,489	717,446	838,464	1,021,923	987,505	915,769
Paper and its manufactures:									
Paper and pasteboard.....	762,878	835,968	892,015	939,697	950,491	907,670	1,088,367	1,226,176	1,121,885
Books and pamphlets.....	219,037	255,319	244,995	320,940	330,343	360,441	662,823	405,182	376,749
Woods and other vegetable materials:									
Woods and their manufactures.....	1,135,098	1,250,294	1,276,928	1,258,854	1,371,198	1,772,386	2,343,184	2,725,846	2,571,932
Other vegetable materials.....	1,102,586	1,80,131	98,095	142,337	190,492	217,681	272,892	307,562	281,733

Year ending June 30.

Value of imports, by class: 1899 to 1907—Continued.

CLASS.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Animals and their by-products:									
Animals.....	\$12,154,267	\$8,596,491	\$9,318,079	\$5,897,278	\$6,265,193	\$7,797,142	\$7,932,577	\$5,080,675	\$2,615,709
Felis and skins.....	164,971	181,003	197,233	178,403	311,089	413,530	485,595	492,216	515,570
Manufactures.....	2,906,105	1,906,821	1,379,619	2,109,125	2,505,970	3,255,072	3,644,240	3,879,320	4,236,310
Instruments, machinery, and implements:									
Instruments.....	137,474	233,023	241,460	182,758	213,296	371,920	477,480	398,707	297,798
Machinery.....	1,235,104	2,122,186	2,642,208	2,041,549	2,773,401	3,844,691	6,884,588	7,176,267	5,808,524
Implementations.....	608,948	894,514	762,980	950,635	800,600	1,260,650	2,103,997	3,360,095	2,547,157
Foodstuffs:									
Meat.....	6,457,107	7,510,832	7,308,555	6,806,000	6,600,287	5,991,046	7,602,832	8,747,436	9,463,514
Fish.....	974,461	1,134,634	1,150,078	1,153,611	1,087,982	1,108,925	1,357,241	1,264,924	1,317,966
Cereals.....	6,670,004	6,352,047	7,238,406	6,510,274	6,188,876	8,312,004	9,321,083	9,321,083	11,060,270
Fruit.....	398,064	424,755	381,434	320,175	293,482	351,358	496,145	536,285	563,212
Vegetables.....	2,261,792	1,880,775	2,554,091	2,307,279	2,233,012	2,445,221	3,084,074	3,684,074	4,061,948
Oils and beverages.....	4,308,142	3,763,099	3,362,774	3,291,575	2,935,716	2,992,507	3,492,771	3,506,162	3,620,280
Milk products.....	1,113,212	1,119,047	1,090,644	1,088,863	955,155	1,141,171	1,676,739	1,667,906	1,938,980
Other foodstuffs.....	2,387,540	3,104,029	2,651,906	2,131,030	1,536,070	2,426,695	3,286,819	3,868,370	4,145,017
Miscellaneous.....	2,329,282	2,562,023	1,829,430	1,836,065	2,014,780	2,817,626	3,609,054	3,725,164	3,456,887
Free articles:									
Money.....	8,520,501	3,420,625	1,169,135	1,550,693	3,613,245	5,807,337	8,249,467	1,521,062	665,305
Other free articles.....	2,768,869	4,359,523	3,224,330	3,748,099	4,760,677	5,559,138	6,386,947	6,372,502	7,149,005

1 Year ending June 30.

Percentages which each class of imports forms of the total imports: 1899 to 1901.

CLASS.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
All imports.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stoneware, earthenware, and pottery.....	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.9	4.1
Metals and their manufactures.....	3.5	5.4	6.2	6.3	5.6	6.1	6.9	8.3	7.9
Pharmaceutical substances, chemicals, perfumeries, etc.....	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.5
Textiles.....	13.3	14.2	13.5	14.0	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.1	13.8
Paper and its manufactures.....	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5
Woods and other vegetable fibers.....	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.9
Animals and their by-products.....	20.2	15.2	16.8	13.2	13.5	13.9	11.7	9.5	7.6
Implements, instruments, and machinery.....	2.7	4.6	5.4	5.2	5.7	6.6	9.2	11.0	8.9
Foodstuffs.....	32.6	36.1	38.0	36.0	32.5	29.9	29.7	32.5	37.2
Miscellaneous.....	6.8	9.9	7.7	9.0	10.1	10.1	9.7	10.7	10.9
Money.....	11.3	4.9	1.7	2.5	5.4	7.0	8.0	1.5	0.7

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Value of exports, by class: 1899 to 1907.

CLASS.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Total.....	\$49,698,772	\$51,842,336	\$66,502,169	\$64,948,804	\$78,486,409	\$89,978,141	\$112,280,026	\$108,909,667	\$114,812,846
Animals and their by-products:									
Animals.....	6,372	3,977	4,594	12,584	64,151	13,334	24,251	23,061	20,740
Pelts and skins.....	253,278	237,304	231,060	374,482	276,002	269,635	442,062	769,918	956,869
By-products.....	42,860	59,242	74,517	76,780	59,447	103,320	79,812	357,408	102,136
Fisheries:									
Tortoise shell.....	33,820	44,112	49,958	54,615	56,374	38,557	48,903	64,877	61,796
Other shells.....	396,844	450,481	478,565	420,843	423,436	342,984	341,472	1,188,179	909,161
Sponges.....								526,571	319,247
Forest products:									
Vegetable fibers.....	61,170	173,299	113,694	380,926	150,445	108,884	64,583	78,872	82,464
Woods.....	966,999	1,050,322	1,192,222	1,428,574	2,189,562	1,705,394	1,414,712	2,066,666	2,375,733
Dyes and tanning materials.....	31,684	41,831	48,639	65,313	88,664	33,424	18,672	10,351	15,205
Fruits and grains:									
Fruits.....	355,579	729,779	997,745	1,274,596	2,231,273	2,642,795	2,548,986	2,654,570	2,174,348
Grains and vegetables.....	445,608	452,548	443,320	632,171	667,751	807,624	600,083	875,959	694,903
Mineral products:									
Asphalt.....	9,696	18,252	50,168	74,144	34,132	118,194	86,307	26,242	34,166
Iron, copper, and manganese.....	506,997	642,706	912,686	1,702,143	1,672,562	1,244,448	2,103,758	2,345,020	2,482,340
Scrap iron.....	46,641	21,597	66,414	366,288	218,196	75,005	124,862	197,200	300,111
Sugar and its products:									
Sugar, raw and refined.....	18,642,153	16,786,415	30,820,191	29,994,572	40,452,191	54,260,839	71,753,466	57,911,130	69,554,419
Molasses.....	261,353	581,277	1,216,831	651,360	1,246,008	961,145	794,542	774,627	921,312
Confectionery.....	9,098	18,839	15,019	16,619	20,487	28,836	28,917	31,985	33,047
Tobacco:									
Not manufactured.....	8,927,178	13,793,783	12,517,111	12,652,468	13,255,146	11,290,304	14,078,655	16,900,555	15,496,175
Manufactured.....	12,157,572	12,294,185	12,810,064	12,751,712	12,787,173	13,667,377	14,237,416	17,107,818	13,417,268
Miscellaneous:									
Honey products.....	250,005	418,578	459,733	681,350	759,302	706,429	743,979	664,015	602,845
Distillations.....	294,206	227,308	206,539	200,973	222,269	318,847	198,271	252,224	284,430
Other articles.....	887,610	378,649	42,817	120,019	217,373	148,604	168,864	217,071	342,592
Reexports.....	510,610	485,200	526,493	397,126	168,293	126,677	269,726	257,258	191,892
Money.....	4,631,434	2,437,652	3,223,789	619,146	1,225,572	965,385	2,112,542	4,995,131	4,047,909

Year ending June 30.

# PERCENTAGES OF EXPORTS.

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*Percentages which each class of exports bears to all exports: 1899 to 1907.*

CLASS.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
All exports.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Animals and their by-products.....	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.9
Sugar and its products.....	38.1	33.9	48.2	47.2	53.2	61.4	64.6	53.9	61.4
Fruits and grains.....	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.2	2.8
Mineral products.....	1.1	1.3	1.5	3.3	2.5	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.5
Fisheries.....	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Forest products.....	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.9	2.2
Tobacco.....	42.4	50.8	38.1	39.1	33.0	27.7	25.2	31.2	25.2
Miscellaneous.....	3.9	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2
Money.....	9.3	4.7	4.8	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.9	4.6	3.3



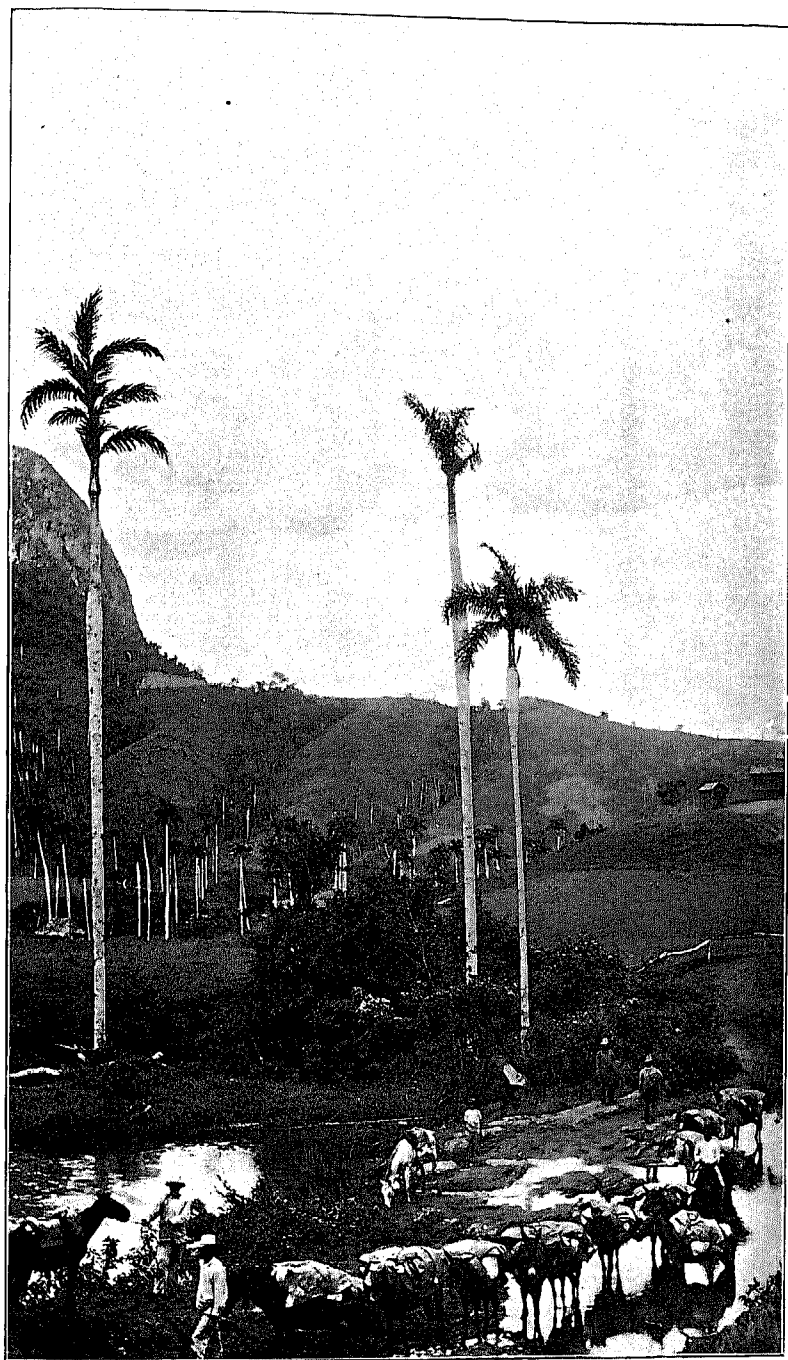
*Value of imports, by class and countries, during the year ending June 30, 1907.*

CLASS.	Total value.	AMERICA.		EUROPE.					All other countries.
		United States.	Other countries.	Germany.	Spain.	France.	United Kingdom.	Other countries.	
Total.....	\$97,334,195	\$48,200,142	\$9,500,962	\$6,433,969	\$8,305,587	\$6,420,824	\$13,639,130	\$3,434,585	\$1,398,996
Stoneware, earthenware, and pottery.	964,476	579,672	61,003	42,396	10,442	88,961	15,688	163,088	3,226
Stoneware and earthenware.....	1,021,930	1,016,782	.....	1,519	15	856	2,788	.....	.....
Slate, cement, etc.....	1,222,342	309,961	7,634	437,438	107,930	119,629	69,539	170,109	302
Glass and crystal.....	765,640	108,692	48	167,417	161,289	139,414	134,160	49,728	4,892
Terra cotta, china, and porcelain.....	1,056,946	116,757	4,909	344,896	21,824	540,102	21,346	7,043	69
Metals and its manufactures:	5,484,378	3,285,463	1,729	412,639	45,828	161,298	1,286,745	290,779	97
Gold, silver, and platinum.....	819,486	590,406	73	82,169	2,855	35,809	103,534	4,350	290
Iron and steel.....	361,147	117,869	48	62,425	18,755	15,759	89,568	56,649	74
Copper and its alloys.....	429,961	248,642	2,705	38,657	56,919	14,379	18,627	48,390	1,642
Other metals.....	560,837	302,130	595	34,931	4,489	27,143	178,522	12,999	28
Pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals, perfumeries, etc.:	1,571,939	865,068	4,457	74,299	33,527	398,918	147,184	44,875	3,611
Simple products.....	1,797,221	788,810	2,259	40,478	313,483	471,869	151,179	32,512	1,631
Paints, dyes, and varnishes.....	8,039,614	1,295,858	5,907	544,937	1,290,446	923,887	3,591,724	373,224	13,631
Chemical products.....	3,387,350	1,161,884	15,213	83,825	237,645	112,588	2,479,926	78,940	217,329
Oils, fats, etc.....	1,119,407	98,499	594	75,150	48,170	408,093	466,817	21,212	871
Textiles:	915,769	97,545	36	87,900	34,319	514,465	36,593	22,358	122,553
Cotton and its manufactures:	1,121,885	477,532	1,162	214,627	253,690	127,076	13,170	31,306	3,322
Vegetable fibers.....	376,749	112,347	3,713	108,769	100,655	31,005	5,580	14,546	134
Wool, flax, hair, and horsehair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk and its manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and its manufactures:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and pamphlets.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woods and other vegetable materials:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woods and their manufactures.....	2,571,932	1,893,928	43,044	81,697	300,859	98,677	79,192	58,733	15,782
Other vegetable materials	281,733	124,444	17,783	8,671	24,345	28,800	42,421	31,749	3,520

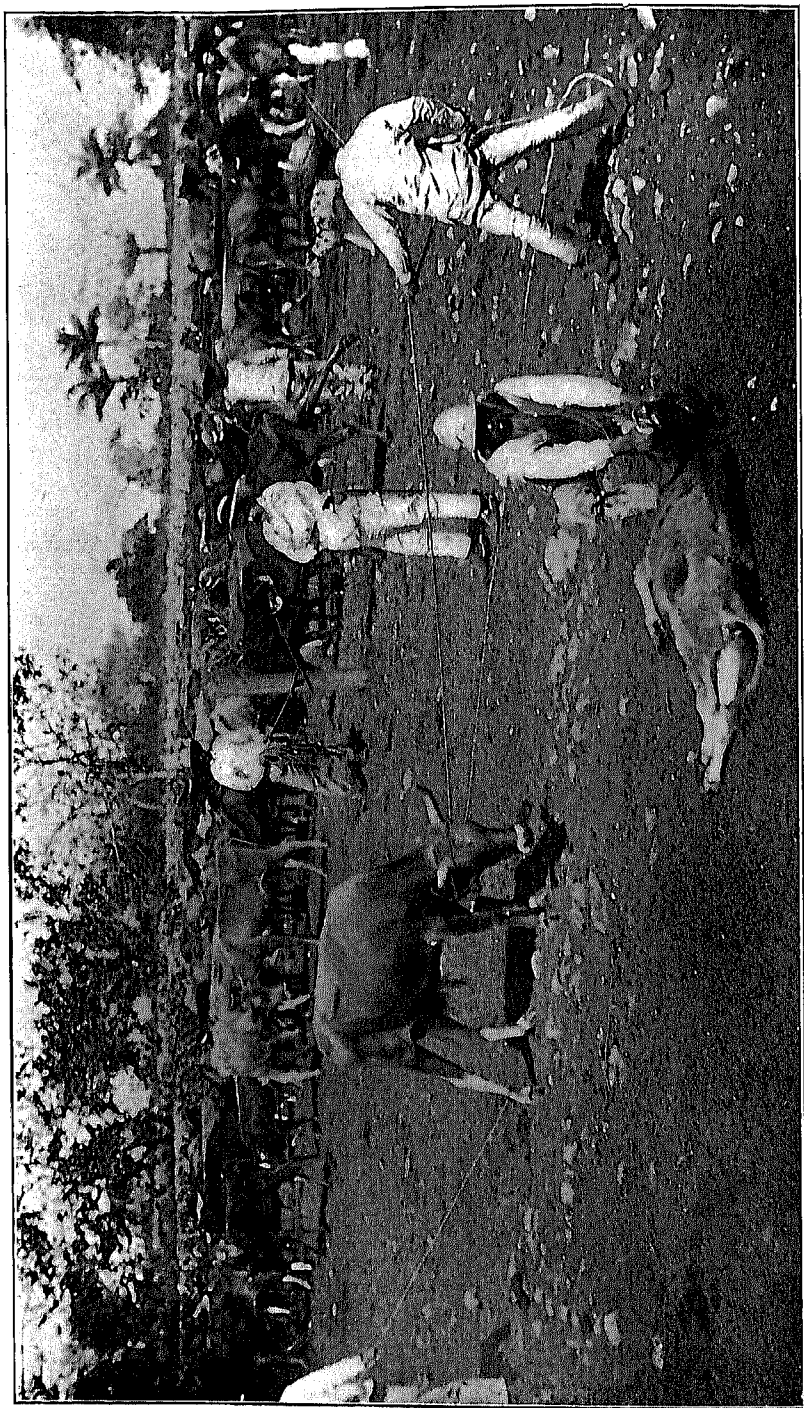


Value of exports, by class and countries, for the year ending June 30, 1907.

CLASS.	Total value.	AMERICA.		EUROPE.					All other countries.
		United States.	Other countries.	Germany.	Spain.	France.	United Kingdom.	Other countries.	
Total.	\$114,812,846	\$101,914,012	\$2,211,504	\$3,130,757	\$651,560	\$1,038,983	\$4,446,223	\$821,672	\$598,135
Animals and their by-products:									
Animals.	20,740	16,690	2,500		1,200	350			
Pelts and skins.	956,869	434,135	1,218	466,210	3,729	41,308	630	9,630	
By-products.	102,136	70,785	1,200	21,489	2,170	7,492			
Sugar and its products:									
Sugars, raw and refined.	69,554,419	69,310,451	1,336		75		241,835	15	28
Honey.	927,312	682,689			10		180,472	58,240	
Confectionery.	33,047	22,956	2,886	551	1,740	1,378	481	10	3,045
Fruits and grains:									
Fruits.	2,174,348	2,166,155	6,704	37	749	653			50
Grains and vegetables.	2,994,903	609,134	12,400	67,178	87,664	192,662	4,715	20,187	963
Fisheries:									
Tortoise shell.	61,796	8,000		19,836		32,060		1,900	
Other shells.	909	10		12,475		141,620	5,940		
Sponges.	319,247	149,401	40		9,771				
Mineral products:									
Asphalt.	34,166	25,126		1,037		3	8,000		
Iron, copper, and man-ganes.	2,482,340	2,431,635		833		7,300	25,322	17,250	60
Scrap iron.	300,111	280,490		700	4,646	7,465	750		
Forest products:									
Vegetable fibers.	82,464	8,988	4,406	67,629	36		1,405		
Woods.	2,375,733	1,719,647	43,682	312,689	33,586	42,130	92,142	129,946	1,911
Dyes and tanning mate-rials.	15,205	205						15,000	
Tobacco:									
Not manufactured.	15,496,175	14,584,518	245,007	362,477	24,040	11,083	15,514	251,636	1,900
Manufactured.	13,417,268	4,932,056	1,744,555	1,822,240	194,291	452,632	3,808,063	301,443	461,968
Miscellaneous:									
Honey products.	602,845	274,895	167	266,432	719	43,652	941	13,237	2,802
Distillations.	284,420	9,864	72,573	15	28,754	4,307	48,719		120,188
Other articles.	342,592	257,203	39,995	6,230	13,750	11,301	10,361	2,072	1,680
Re-exports.	191,892	140,078	33,865	2,690	5,096	3,984	933	1,106	3,540
Money.	4,047,909	3,773,000			238,255	36,654			



TOBACCO PACK TRAIN.



ROPING CATTLE.



Value of exports, by ports: 1899 to 1907.<sup>1</sup>

PORT.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
<b>Total.</b>	<b>\$49,698,772</b>	<b>\$51,342,336</b>	<b>\$66,502,169</b>	<b>\$64,948,804</b>	<b>\$78,486,409</b>	<b>\$89,978,141</b>	<b>\$112,280,026</b>	<b>\$108,909,667</b>	<b>\$114,812,846</b>
Banes.....	211,206	302,144	292,059	390,334	629,997	1,724,383	1,978,530	1,523,103	2,095,178
Baracoa.....		90	27		145	1,723,873	1,525,334	670,009	640,034
Batabanó.....		1,338,687	2,245,573	1,773,586	2,971,925	4,049,713	5,370,945	3,924,890	4,676,234
Caibarién.....	1,411,667	3,608,684	6,288,683	5,635,100	6,865,359	9,509,713	11,878,863	8,305,972	9,833,146
Cárdenas.....	3,836,891	4,116,009	6,586,084	6,052,520	7,914,959	9,439,580	13,617,294	12,549,178	12,894,311
Cienfuegos.....	4,266,690	902,349	1,397,191	577,235	3,712,748	3,183,082	1,622,320	1,064,298	1,387,338
Gibara.....	782,037		1,843,556	1,622,101	3,872,807	2,335,573	3,243,727	5,327,785	3,397,877
Guantánamo.....	922,870	1,544,534	35,131,289	32,869,439	35,406,210	39,088,241	43,188,072	52,266,218	46,149,911
Habana.....	30,375,278	31,833,112	1,707,640	1,730,108	2,548,606	2,143,610	3,565,266	2,649,445	2,913,080
Manzanillo.....	759,738	1,367,906							
Matanzas.....	3,713,592	2,790,240	5,333,675	4,786,896	7,332,075	8,805,399	11,184,999	9,403,702	11,390,524
Nipe.....								307,375	2,573,131
Nueva Gerona.....									
Nuevitas.....	179,343	630,201	773,399	1,153,008	1,345,929	897,963	800	1,180,762	1,585,975
Puerto Padre.....								2,082,406	3,388,593
Sagua la Grande.....	1,838,055	1,300,461	2,179,014	2,417,137	3,608,961	3,478,946	6,136,167	4,470,376	5,799,773
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	51,013	165,425	322,915	391,475	509,345	975,008	1,231,901	1,196,781	1,039,982
Santiago de Cuba.....	1,006,194	1,516,565	1,752,569	2,867,506	3,403,576	2,797,918	3,772,562	4,105,262	4,236,794
Trinidad.....	261,555	299,839	380,356	353,935	524,916	587,142	778,329	469,239	426,313
Tunas de Zaza.....	33,613	127,190	268,189	278,300	326,742	199,721	53,458	352,554	306,652

<sup>1</sup> Year ending June 30.

## MOVEMENT OF SHIPPING.

Statistics concerning the movement of shipping in the Cuban ports have been compiled by the Department of "Hacienda" for publication in this report. The data presented show for each port the number and tonnage of incoming and outgoing vessels. For the years from 1899 to 1906 the movement of shipping is shown for the vessels engaged in domestic trade and for those engaged in foreign trade, while for the year 1907 the data are for the vessels engaged in foreign trade.

The largest movement was in 1906, when the total number of incoming vessels was 17,570, with a tonnage of 13,463,932. The number and tonnage of outgoing vessels were, of course, practically the same as those of incoming vessels. In the 8 years from 1899 to 1906, domestic tonnage considerably more than doubled, and foreign tonnage increased more than 77 per cent.

The most important port so far as foreign trade is concerned, is Habana, which had, in 1906, about 41 per cent of the tonnage of all ports. Next is Santiago, with almost 14 per cent. Cienfuegos and Matanzas were nearly tied for the third place, with more than 7 per cent each, the former being slightly ahead.

In domestic trade, Habana was but little in advance of other ports in 1906. In that year this city had 11 per cent of the tonnage, while Santiago had 10 per cent, and Tunas and Guantánamo were not far behind.

The foreign trade employed more than three times as much tonnage as the domestic trade in 1906. The size of the vessels in both domestic and foreign trade has greatly increased in recent years. In 1899 the average tonnage of vessels engaged in domestic trade was 157, and the average for the foreign trade was 1,374; in 1906 the corresponding averages were 283 and 2,179.

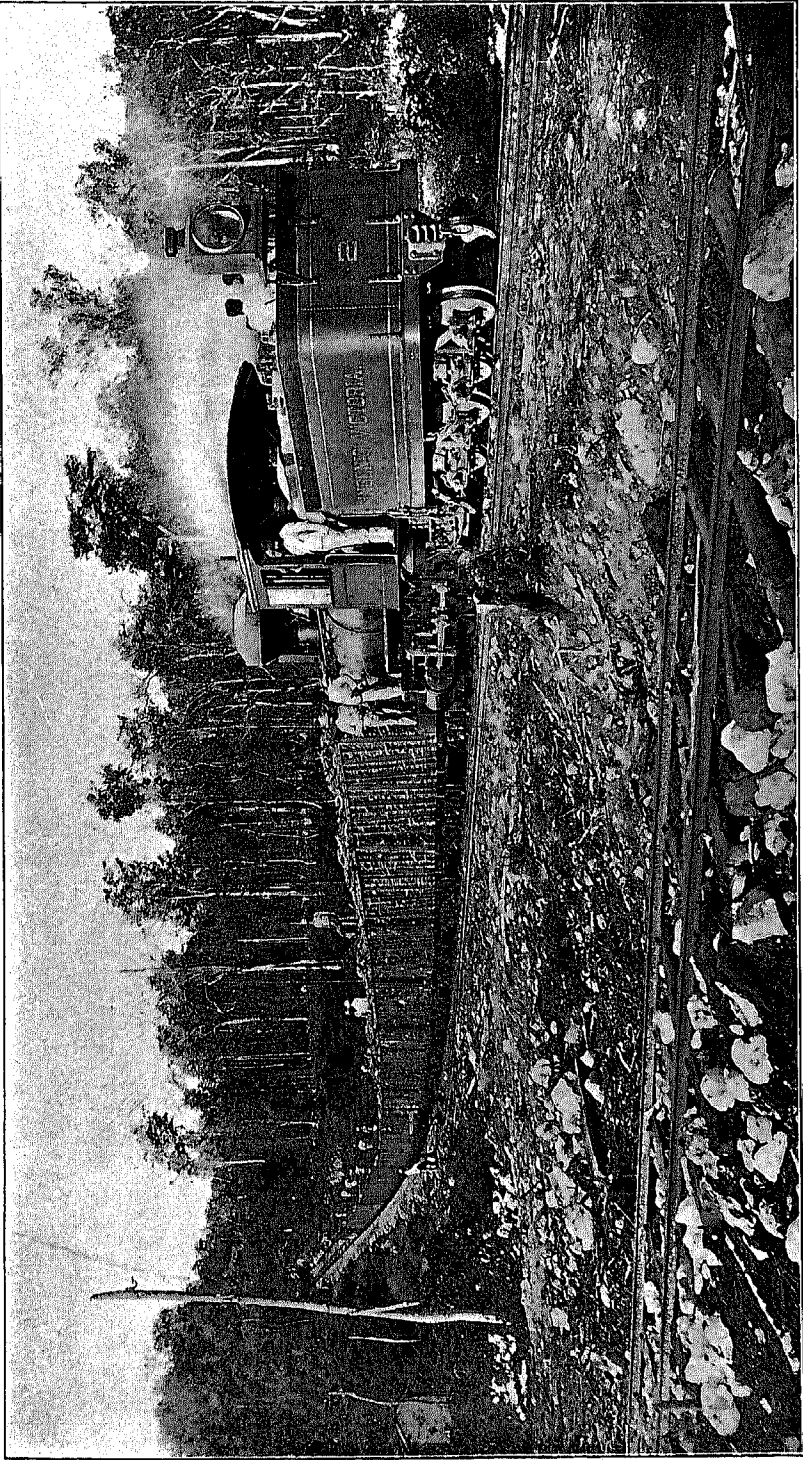


*Movement of shipping: 1899 to 1906.*

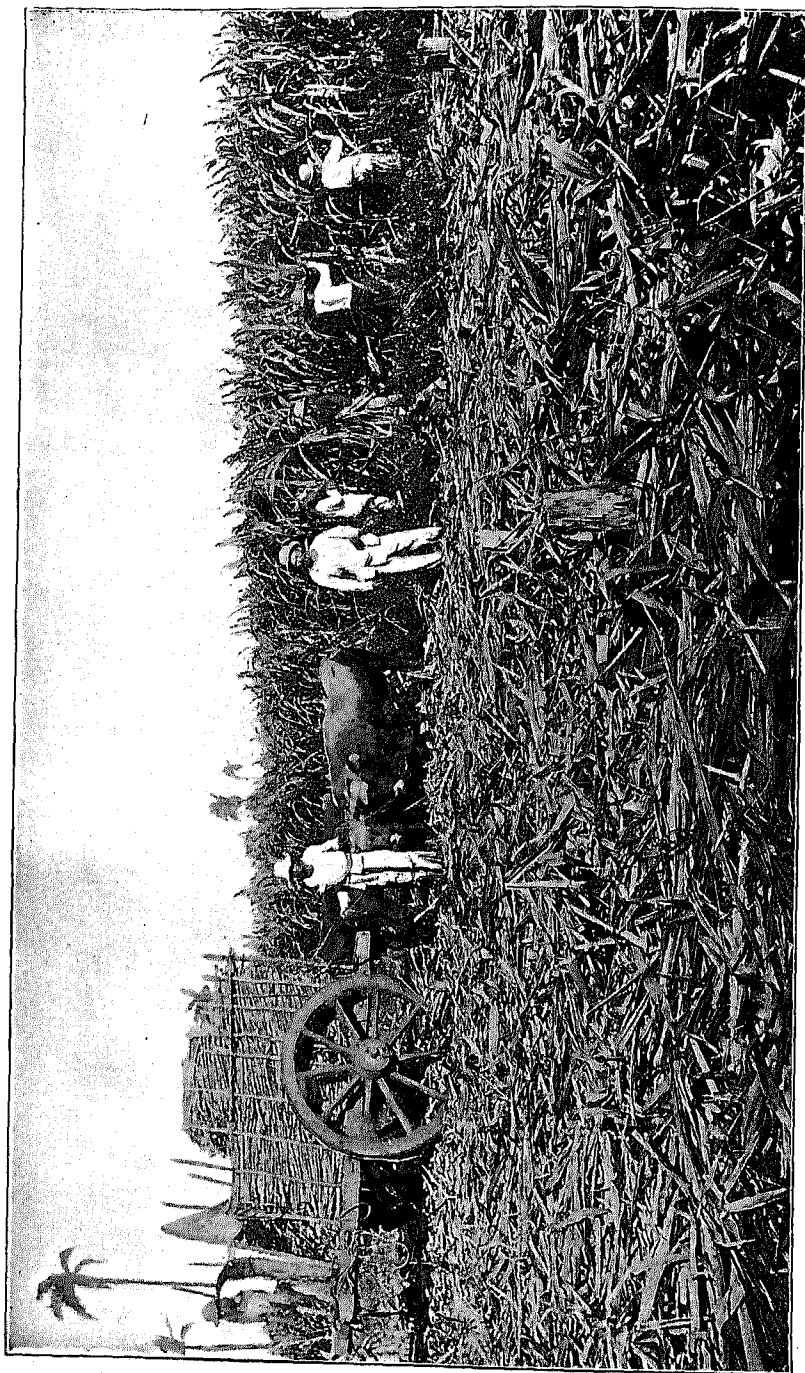
COASTWISE TRADE.

INCOMING VESSELS.

PORT.	1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906	
	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.
Total.....	10,243	1,612,381	11,809	2,528,312	11,668	3,213,797	12,115	3,285,511	11,634	2,980,230	12,342	2,820,331	13,534	3,303,659	13,095	3,713,906
Bancos.....	520	84,099	689	133,072	194	160,459	193	159,899	213	142,187	239	35,392	242	58,642	213	51,798
Baracoa.....	1,118	89,986	1,649	157,637	1,437	175,792	1,370	204,620	1,544	200,933	284	181,200	264	207,143	250	218,561
Batabanó.....	361	51,323	399	81,863	437	148,848	444	134,830	298	83,681	397	87,024	2,293	201,561	2,174	208,861
Caibarien.....	1,161	45,092	1,312	77,890	1,151	100,040	1,345	95,260	1,392	110,959	1,514	96,271	1,460	78,339	1,296	87,306
Cárdenas.....	546	135,457	573	237,347	661	330,002	834	486,571	653	402,514	413	169,994	558	226,588	513	65,311
Cienfuegos.....	389	91,226	747	135,857	807	173,677	860	176,952	769	195,522	845	187,095	919	227,428	831	231,569
Gibara.....	159	51,051	167	79,469	157	74,482	150	80,029	203	87,608	279	218,648	299	220,876	363	234,980
Guantánamo.....	1,674	262,330	2,136	439,797	2,310	439,797	2,278	412,111	2,322	382,225	2,165	375,711	2,091	386,081	2,044	274,529
Hebana.....	267	96,283	314	146,751	310	158,110	264	146,754	329	145,146	292	141,016	319	180,532	278	184,692
Manzanillo.....	535	13,025	601	34,726	470	18,042	474	19,027	431	19,548	468	25,475	440	23,642	399	23,782
Matanzas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nipe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nueva Gerona.....	675	102,788	399	216,696	1,097	324,723	1,208	244,024	926	185,489	986	137,155	960	215,698	380	69,103
Puerto Padre.....	1,232	135,939	986	179,825	1,334	304,551	1,159	268,580	1,120	188,730	1,046	173,917	1,113	161,679	815	208,376
Sagua Grande.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	328	96,553	289	150,624	245	135,293	282	135,671	328	137,081	292	136,965	333	174,495	308	42,253
Santiago de Cuba.....	293	111,258	402	175,899	297	189,244	286	193,367	331	201,115	400	304,241	430	326,934	465	371,140
Trinidad.....	525	130,928	540	231,387	505	240,824	530	264,236	507	271,122	401	156,176	565	196,947	510	205,345
Tunas de Zaza.....	470	115,043	439	195,878	412	239,973	438	263,590	358	226,370	284	149,989	369	187,111	432	284,404



TRANSFERRING CANE TO SUGAR MILL.



HAULING SUGAR CANE FROM FIELD.

**OUTGOING VESSELS.**

PORT.	1899			1900			1901			1902			1903			1904			1905			1906		
	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Nun-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Nun-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Nun-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Nun-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Nun-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Nun-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Nun-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Nun-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Nun-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Nun-ber.	Gross tonnage.		
Total.....	9,865	1,607,952	11,729	2,534,813	11,772	3,219,238	12,131	3,300,226	11,632	2,975,470	12,356	2,819,228	13,549	3,290,370	13,074	3,706,611								
Banias.....	530	85,251	692	133,089	194	160,385	191	159,785	205	142,775	238	35,389	247	58,718	209	51,673								
Baracoa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Batabanó.....	1,117	90,943	1,644	171,225	1,467	179,305	1,364	208,712	1,537	202,248	1,811	166,211	267	207,446	251	218,998								
Cabaiguán.....	360	52,152	404	81,250	438	145,891	473	135,485	288	83,148	382	106,481	276	199,598	2,067	86,677								
Cárdenas.....	932	49,651	1,159	79,549	1,184	103,037	1,266	98,151	1,391	110,668	1,516	97,399	1,470	272,365	1,311	84,799								
Cienfuegos.....	547	140,431	569	236,562	661	329,158	633	486,562	663	402,614	411	171,922	563	225,848	521	235,577								
Guamá.....	288	54,793	338	136,087	805	174,072	865	177,489	765	195,538	859	189,042	918	215,554	836	256,394								
Guantanamo.....	160	49,049	168	77,822	159	75,281	144	74,789	198	86,130	283	137,863	302	228,797	364	276,890								
Habana.....	1,565	255,951	1,785	290,377	2,100	434,712	2,283	413,200	2,179	375,921	2,137	396,923	2,057	372,820	2,027	381,879								
Manzanillo.....	257	97,048	302	146,304	309	160,087	285	146,744	329	144,872	293	141,566	320	170,284	380	191,738								
Matanzas.....	541	13,243	602	36,351	469	24,362	480	24,893	436	19,765	466	25,420	443	28,865	166	68,745								
Nipe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Nueva Gerona.....	694	99,754	1,009	218,660	1,203	326,278	1,292	248,532	996	186,568	1,058	187,796	904	26,202	380	42,547								
Puentes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Puerto Padre.....	1,258	184,852	983	179,684	1,322	303,972	1,127	267,379	1,116	188,852	1,050	175,260	1,139	146,026	827	209,450								
San Juan de los Rios.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Sancti Cruz del.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Sancti Spiritus.....	323	96,161	290	150,584	248	135,187	286	136,028	323	136,868	299	138,693	336	174,715	302	186,858								
Sancti Domingo.....	296	113,742	405	174,700	295	187,784	285	195,135	335	202,042	400	305,496	426	325,905	466	373,022								
Sancti Juan.....	526	120,608	537	226,936	504	240,810	531	264,463	508	271,146	404	157,563	569	196,747	503	204,731								
Sancti Trinidad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Tunas de Zaza.....	471	114,643	442	195,733	414	238,888	445	264,903	363	226,419	293	149,982	368	187,066	430	252,635								



*Movement of shipping: 1899 to 1906—Continued.*

## FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.

[illegible]

**OUTGOING VESSELS.**



PORT.	OUTGOING VESSELS.								
	Total.			Steam.			Sail.		
	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.
Total.	4,266	9,818,261	6,250,247	3,659	9,556,720	6,018,388	607	261,541	231,859
Baños.	87	126,694	78,319	82	125,037	76,891	5	1,657	1,428
Baracas.	102	71,158	44,023	72	65,078	38,820	8	6,080	5,203
Batabanó.	8	1,374	1,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,374	1,206
Caibarién.	156	324,453	209,477	117	314,311	200,437	39	10,142	9,040
Cardenas.	224	509,376	329,323	191	495,140	316,729	33	14,236	12,594
Cienfuegos.	297	698,800	457,995	253	676,195	437,104	44	22,605	20,791
Gibara.	162	201,513	126,251	152	187,831	122,898	3	6,682	3,358
Guantanamo.	131	345,075	223,791	121	340,327	219,512	10	4,748	3,358
Habana.	1,533	4,074,155	2,544,563	1,251	3,938,695	2,434,817	282	135,400	119,746
Manzanillo.	140	307,850	198,547	126	302,593	194,354	14	4,757	4,193
Matanzas.	25	80,594	48,045	273	739,324	476,988	22	11,370	10,637
Nipe.	115	250,167	158,365	154	244,405	153,470	20	5,877	4,865
Nueva Gerona.	107	230,270	147,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Padre.	57	127,572	50,980	53	125,946	46,043	2	1,262	1,138
Segua a Grande.	167	366,507	238,726	143	356,740	231,394	4	1,586	1,592
Santa Cruz del Sur.	30	65,704	38,475	18	39,147	24,007	24	9,781	8,535
Trinidad.	552	1,319,674	847,371	529	1,311,283	840,430	23	14,668	13,668
Tunas de Zaza.	8	11,849	11,236	7	16,554	10,358	1	295	2,232
Tunas de Zaza.	25	41,502	27,224	19	39,153	25,041	6	2,349	2,183



## MOVEMENT OF SHIPPING.

*Sugar crops and manufactures, and foreign commerce relating thereto: 1903 to 1907.<sup>1</sup>*

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Number of farms producing sugar.....	171	174	179	181	186
Acres of sugar cane <sup>2</sup> .....	628,500	632,167	691,467	748,733	849,100
Tons of cane ground.....	10,521,955	10,533,151	11,576,137	12,554,999	14,214,946
Products:					
Total value.....	\$45,579,492	\$53,956,050	\$80,801,447	\$62,666,277	\$75,420,002
Products of sugar mills—					
Total value <sup>2</sup> .....	\$44,858,748	\$52,992,658	\$80,002,734	\$61,514,978	\$73,896,899
Sugar—					
Quantity—					
Tons.....	21,003,873	21,052,273	1,183,347	1,229,737	1,444,310
Fermented cane-juice.....	2,918,813	2,965,000	1,068,534	1,123,243	1,362,739
Sirup.....	2,85,060	2,87,973	1,068,534	1,123,243	1,362,739
Bags.....	6,998,667	7,351,571	8,269,922	8,564,723	81,571
Value <sup>2</sup> .....	\$42,946,463	\$52,009,995	\$78,323,280	\$60,328,733	\$72,133,999
Sirup—					
Hogsheads.....	2181,559	2178,735	200,898	216,672	267,118
First quality.....	2,65,000	2,65,000	158,843	155,521	25,622
Second quality.....	2,6,589	2,433,735	152,552	161,451	241,523
Value <sup>2</sup> .....	\$1,689,161	\$739,477	\$933,142	\$931,640	\$1,304,653
Brandy—					
Gallons.....	1,916,662	598,779	806,497	1,032,930	1,853,648
Value <sup>2</sup> .....	\$159,437	\$145,549	\$132,647	\$192,926	\$376,070
Alcohol—					
Gallons.....	485,984	136,736	326,285	330,121	400,120
Value <sup>2</sup> .....	\$63,687	\$37,637	\$53,665	\$61,659	\$81,177
Products of distilleries—					
Total value <sup>2</sup> .....	\$720,744	\$963,392	\$798,713	\$1,151,299	\$1,523,103
Brandy—					
Gallons.....	2,500,000	2,2,000,000	2,737,049	3,650,632	4,952,685
Value <sup>2</sup> .....	\$458,655	\$550,509	\$450,172	\$681,851	\$1,004,805
Alcohol—					
Gallons.....	2,000,000	21,500,000	2,119,130	2,513,427	554,689
Value <sup>2</sup> .....	\$262,089	\$412,883	\$348,841	\$469,443	\$8018,298
Exports:					
Total value.....	\$41,937,950	\$55,569,767	\$72,736,707	\$58,969,916	\$70,826,464
Sugar—					
Total tons.....	945,421	1,097,842	1,077,194	1,180,623	1,296,088
Total value.....	\$40,452,191	\$54,260,839	\$71,753,466	\$57,911,130	\$69,554,419
Raw—					
Tons.....	945,394	1,097,821	1,077,193	1,180,615	1,292,777
Value.....	\$40,449,624	\$54,258,508	\$71,753,337	\$57,909,932	\$69,416,680

<sup>1</sup>The years to which the crops refer are years of production, from December to May or June; the years for the products of distilleries are fiscal years ending June 30; all other years are calendar years.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

*Sugar crops and manufactures, and foreign commerce relating thereto: 1903 to 1907—Continued.*

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Exports—Continued.					
Sugar—Continued.					
Refined—					
Tons.....	27	21	1	8	3,311
Value.....	\$2,567	\$2,331	\$129	\$1,198	\$137,739
Sirup—					
Total gallons.....	23,443,232	37,604,544	28,130,263	31,530,398	34,532,005
Total value.....	\$1,246,008	\$961,145	\$794,542	\$774,627	\$921,312
Molasses—					
Gallons.....	22,336,831	37,414,516	27,533,304	31,529,437	34,531,979
Value.....	\$1,214,817	\$943,953	\$779,840	\$774,466	\$921,307
Sirup—					
Gallons.....	1,106,401	190,028	596,959	961	26
Value.....	\$31,191	\$17,192	\$14,702	\$161	\$5
Sweets and preserves—					
Pounds.....	272,741	404,565	353,605	380,989	627,900
Value.....	\$20,487	\$28,836	\$23,917	\$31,935	\$33,047
Brandy and rum—					
Gallons.....	1,651,676	1,123,921	926,217	1,342,892	1,270,745
Value.....	\$216,434	\$509,282	\$152,329	\$350,809	\$257,800
Other liquors—					
Gallons.....	7,610	10,185	39,413	5,676	217,435
Value.....	\$2,830	\$9,665	\$12,453	\$1,415	\$59,886
Imports:					
Total value.....	\$1,456,027	\$2,052,793	\$4,423,477	\$3,402,946	\$2,744,294
Bags—					
Tons.....	9,608	12,222	10,620	12,229	11,208
Value.....	\$767,804	\$949,540	\$1,021,713	\$1,218,291	\$1,299,040
Machinery—					
Tons.....	7,753	13,552	44,190	23,898	118,481
Value.....	\$688,223	\$1,108,253	\$3,401,764	\$2,184,655	\$1,445,254

<sup>1</sup>Subject to correction.

<sup>2</sup>Estimated.

*Sugar crops and manufactures, and foreign commerce relating thereto: 1903 to 1907—Continued.*

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Excess of value of exports over value of imports.....	\$40,481,923	\$43,516,974	\$68,313,230	\$55,566,970	1868,082,170
Trade in similar products and materials:					
Exports—					
Bags—					
Number.....	446	28,831	34,488	4,050	.....
Value.....	\$20	\$757	\$1,420	\$396	.....
Imports—					
Raw sugar—					
Pounds.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	136
Value.....	.....	.....	\$15	.....	\$5
Refined sugar—					
Pounds.....	225,512	493,996	921,480	233,849	1191,680
Value.....	\$6,947	\$15,503	\$35,532	\$8,081	187,423
Saccharine—					
Pounds.....	536	469	907	935	1725
Value.....	\$1,080	\$912	\$1,423	\$1,272	181,457
Alcohol—					
Gallons.....	310	255	292	541	1631
Value.....	\$351	\$322	\$674	\$527	181,141

<sup>1</sup> Subject to correction.

## IMMIGRATION.

No statistics of immigration have been obtained for any year prior to the fiscal year 1903. The following table shows the number of immigrants arriving in that and in succeeding fiscal years:

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Number of Immigrants.
1903.....	12,651
1904.....	19,817
1905.....	40,560
1906.....	52,652
1907.....	29,572

There was a rapid increase up to 1906, and a great decrease in 1907, the decrease being caused, doubtless, by the revolution and the consequent disturbed conditions.

The following table classifies the immigrants by the ports at which they landed in Cuba, for each fiscal year from 1903 to 1907:

*Immigrants, by ports: 1903 to 1907.<sup>1</sup>*

PORT.	Total.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Total.....	155,252	12,651	19,817	40,560	52,652	29,572
Baracoa.....	82			32		
Batabanó.....	7	4	3			
Caibarién.....	306	19	3	33	120	181
Cárdenas.....	2	1		1		
Cienfuegos.....	1,283	201	290	342	301	99
Gibara.....	476			40	419	17
Guantánamo.....	399	69	25	5		300
Habana.....	128,897	10,144	17,456	36,076	42,574	21,947
Manzanillo.....	221	25	53	78	61	4
Matanzas.....	130	33	51	21	9	16
Nueva Gerona.....	164		4	87	52	21
Puevitas.....	1,444	150	241	266	395	392
Puerto Padre.....	513				202	311
Sagua la Grande.....	23	6				
Santiago de Cuba.....	22,088	1,999	1,691	3,579	8,480	6,334
Tunas de Zaza.....	22				22	

<sup>1</sup>Year ending June 30.

Habana is by far the most important port, since 83 per cent of all the immigrants arriving in Cuba during the five years landed there. At Santiago de Cuba, the next most important port, were landed 14 per cent of the total number of immigrants.

The following table classifies immigrants by nationality:

*Immigrants, by nationality: 1903 to 1907.<sup>1</sup>*

NATIONALITY.	Total.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Aggregate.....	155,252	12,651	19,817	40,560	52,652	29,572
American.....	15,810	1,688	2,049	3,265	5,151	3,657
Canadian.....	48	7	17	24	.....	.....
Dominican.....	132	83	27	15	4	3
Mexican.....	934	140	173	235	254	132
Porto Rican.....	2,170	79	223	413	738	717
South American.....	896	169	113	250	221	143
United States.....	8,271	1,066	1,263	1,849	2,384	1,709
West Indian, not specified.....	3,359	144	233	479	1,550	953
European.....	136,200	10,636	17,363	36,521	46,566	25,114
Austro-Hungarian.....	114	17	24	16	21	36
Belgian.....	53	3	13	10	14	13
Dutch.....	91	12	11	27	16	25
English.....	3,718	371	343	356	604	2,044
French.....	1,324	147	194	333	369	281
German.....	586	64	104	162	176	80
Greek.....	213	15	4	4	109	81
Irish.....	9	2	4	2	1	.....
Italian.....	1,311	228	274	255	339	215
Polish.....	11	.....	2	2	7	.....
Portuguese.....	136	7	17	27	59	26
Roumanian.....	8	1	2	2	.....	3
Russian <sup>2</sup> .....	70	3	7	26	25	9
Scandinavian <sup>3</sup> .....	441	41	69	105	126	100
Scotch.....	45	2	7	16	10	10
Spanish.....	128,003	9,716	16,276	35,161	44,672	22,178
Swiss.....	67	7	12	17	18	13
Asiatic.....	2,980	276	373	688	862	781
Arabian.....	530	51	30	51	207	182
Armenian.....	9	.....	3	5	.....	1
Chinese.....	318	5	71	172	62	8
Corean.....	8	1	4	.....	3	.....
East Indian.....	33	.....	.....	.....	7	26
Japanese.....	7	1	.....	1	1	4
Persian.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Philippine.....	26	3	.....	1	22	.....
Syrian.....	1,358	192	168	372	332	294
Turkish.....	689	23	88	86	228	264
African.....	10	.....	3	7	.....	.....
Egyptian.....	10	.....	3	7	.....	.....
Other.....	252	51	29	79	73	20

<sup>1</sup>Year ending June 30.

<sup>2</sup>Includes 3 Finlanders.

<sup>3</sup>Includes Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes.

Spaniards form an overwhelming majority of all immigrants, the number arriving during the five years being nearly 83 per cent of the total number. Next in rank are immigrants from the United States, although they formed less than 6 per cent of the total number. There were more immigrants from the United States, however, than from Central and South America and the other West Indies combined. Only 8,197 immigrants other than Spaniards have come from Europe, and nearly one-half of these came from Great Britain.

## IMMIGRANTS BY COUNTRIES.

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The following table classifies immigrants by the countries in which they last resided permanently:

*Immigrants, by country of last permanent residence: 1903 to 1907.<sup>1</sup>*

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE.	Total.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Aggregate.....	155,252	12,651	19,817	40,560	52,652	29,572
America.....	33,213	3,277	4,378	6,976	9,665	8,917
Canada.....	45	2	.....	18	7	18
Central America.....	27	6	5	.....	15	1
Mexico.....	7,614	732	1,082	1,949	2,131	1,720
Porto Rico.....	2,982	207	344	596	919	916
San Domingo.....	41	40	.....	.....	1	.....
South America.....	795	122	176	222	202	73
United States.....	11,647	1,427	1,816	3,040	3,368	1,996
West Indies, not speci- fied.....	10,008	741	936	1,117	3,022	4,192
Not specified.....	54	.....	19	34	.....	1
Europe.....	121,719	9,374	15,438	33,401	42,851	20,655
Austria.....	11	.....	9	1	.....	1
Belgium.....	15	.....	2	2	11	.....
Denmark.....	18	.....	1	11	.....	6
England.....	292	16	27	20	134	95
France.....	968	59	135	287	230	257
Germany.....	328	112	52	64	64	36
Greece.....	79	1	1	7	70	.....
Holland.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	543	102	161	71	128	81
Norway.....	25	.....	.....	2	17	6
Portugal.....	18	1	1	2	14	.....
Spain.....	119,135	9,082	15,027	32,916	42,103	20,007
Sweden.....	16	.....	13	.....	3	.....
Switzerland.....	10	.....	2	3	5	.....
Turkey.....	244	.....	.....	15	67	162
Not specified.....	12	.....	3	.....	5	4
Asia.....	320	.....	1	183	136	.....
China.....	93	.....	.....	70	23	.....
Turkey.....	227	.....	1	113	113	.....

<sup>1</sup> Year ending June 30.

The following table classifies the immigrants arriving during the fiscal year 1907, by sex, age, conjugal condition, and literacy, as well as by nationality.

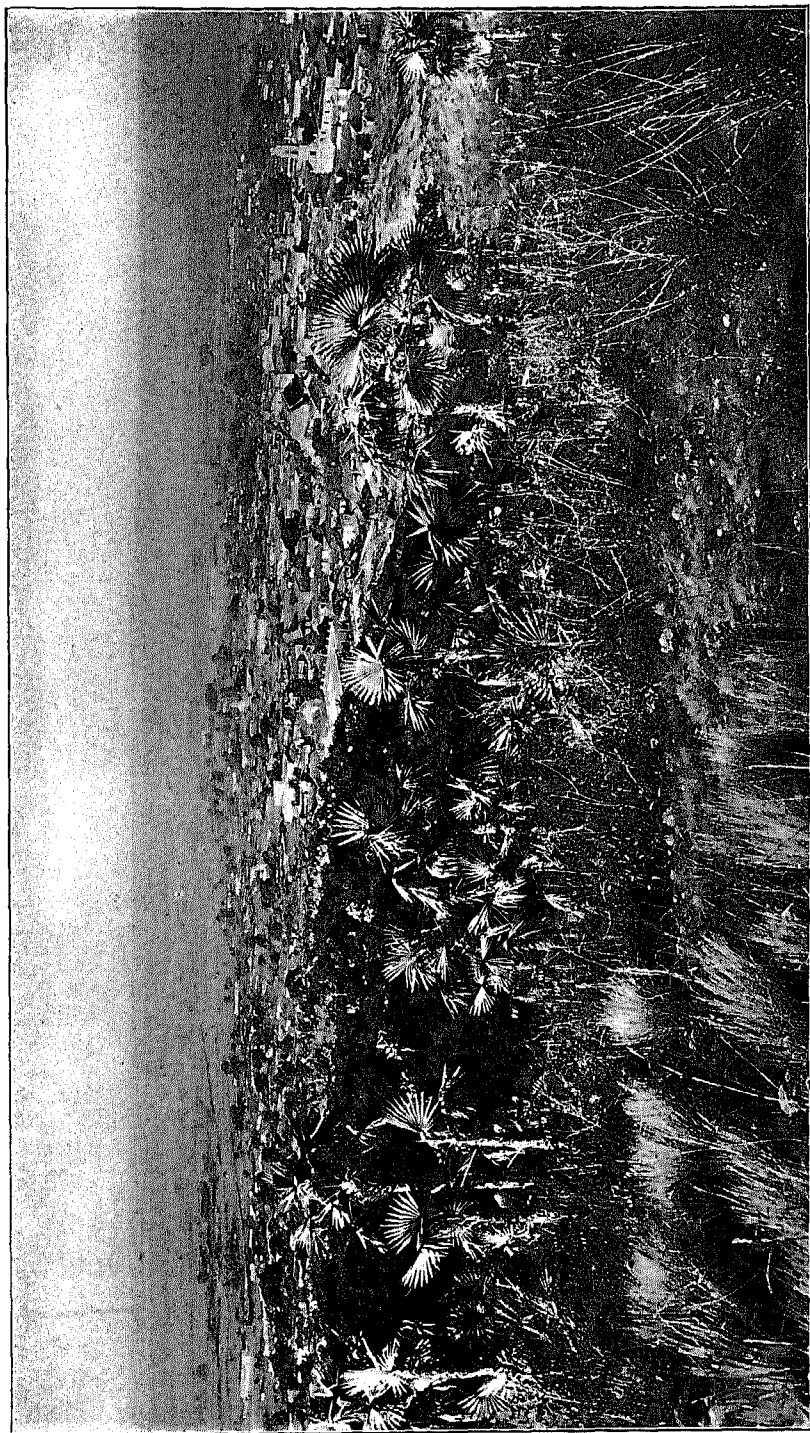
Immigrants, by nationality, sex, age, conjugal condition, and literacy: 1907.\*

NATIONALITY.	SEX.		AGE.			CONJUGAL CONDITION.		LITERACY.		
	Male.	Female.	Less than 14 years.	15 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Married.	Single or widowed.	Able to read and write.	Able to read but not write.	Able neither to read nor to write.
Total.	23,831	5,741	4,715	23,188	1,669	8,358	21,214	23,685	104	5,783
American.	2,095	962	365	2,951	341	1,330	2,327	2,880	6	771
Dominican.	3	57	28	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	31
Mexican.	73	476	129	90	246	37	95	100	1	99
North American.	1,233	1,593	1,304	1,304	37	752	957	1,608	2	393
Porto Rican.	554	163	267	1,593	37	207	510	323	1	20
South American.	143	113	56	109	54	54	89	122	1	228
West Indies, not specified.	963	717	65	843	45	280	673	724	1	.....
European.	20,544	4,570	4,224	19,597	1,293	6,683	18,431	20,457	97	4,560
Austro-Hungarian.	36	12	6	27	3	21	15	35	.....	1
Belgian.	11	2	.....	12	1	6	1	7	.....	1
Dutch.	13	8	4	16	5	10	15	20	.....	5
English.	25	424	172	1,730	142	710	1,334	1,972	3	69
French.	2,044	106	35	2,222	24	107	174	253	.....	28
German.	80	16	9	69	2	24	56	74	.....	6
Greek.	77	4	5	74	2	30	51	55	.....	26
Italian.	215	189	18	180	7	87	128	177	.....	38
Portuguese.	26	22	3	22	1	5	21	19	.....	7
Rumanian.	3	4	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Russian.	5	4	3	3	1	5	3	4	.....	5
Scandinavian.	10	43	20	76	1	28	72	74	1	25
Scottish.	100	7	1	7	2	3	10	10	.....	.....
Spanish.	22,178	3,917	3,948	17,132	1,098	5,640	16,538	17,737	93	4,348
Swiss.	13	12	.....	12	1	7	6	13	.....	.....
Asiatic.	781	205	125	622	34	335	446	329	1	451
Arabian.	182	48	31	147	4	80	102	41	1	140
Armenian.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Chinese.	8	.....	.....	8	.....	2	6	8	.....	.....
East Indian.	26	14	8	18	.....	10	16	3	.....	23
Japanese.	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....
Persian.	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Syrian.	294	80	53	229	12	145	149	144	.....	150
Turkish.	264	201	33	213	18	94	170	126	.....	138
Other.	20	4	1	18	1	10	10	19	.....	1

\*1 Year ending June 30.

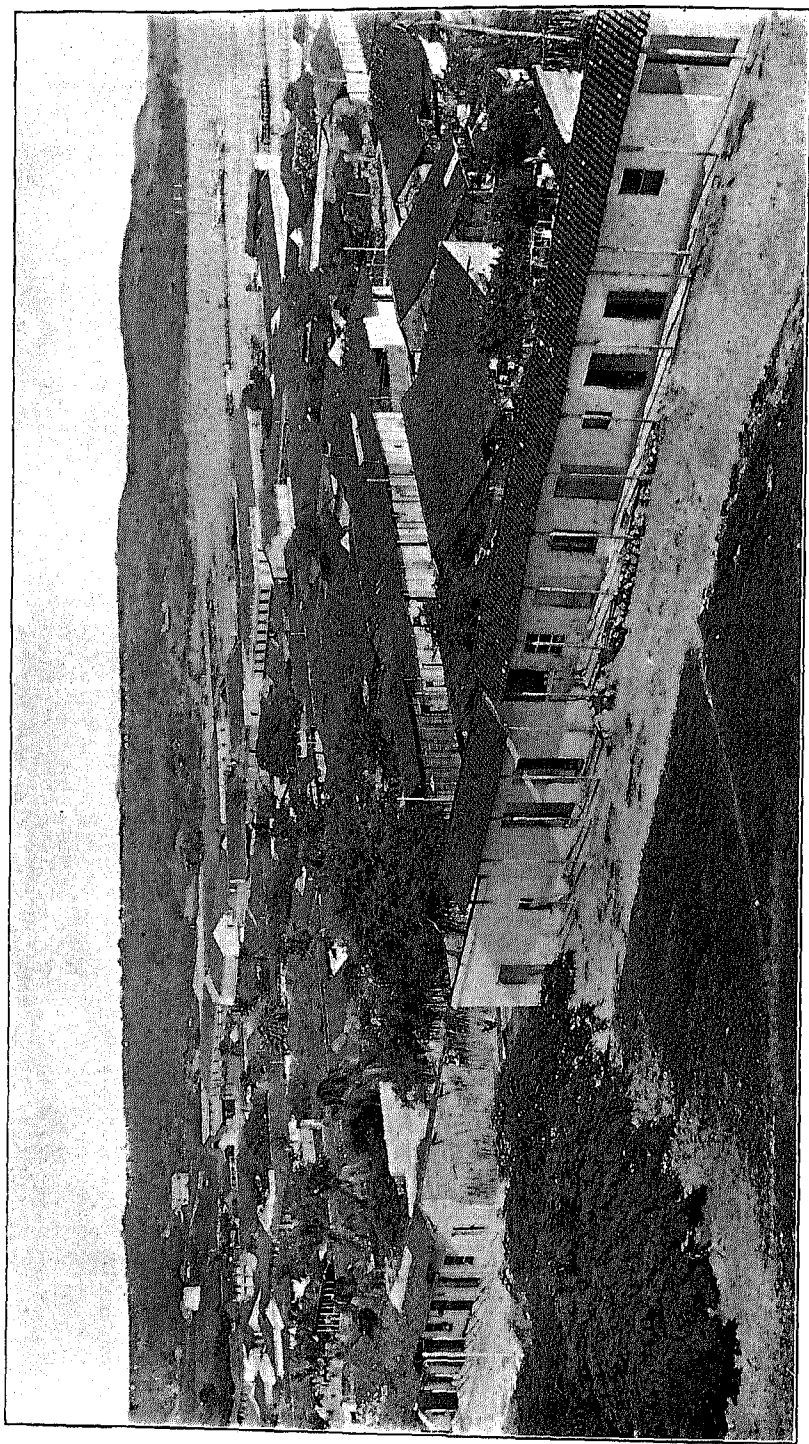
\*Includes 3 Finlanders.

\*Includes Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes.



CITY OF TRINIDAD.





CITY OF NUEVITAS.

Four-fifths (80.6 per cent) of the immigrants of that year were males. A very large proportion (78.4 per cent) were in the prime of life, i. e., between the ages of 15 and 44 years, while 15.9 per cent were children, and only 5.6 per cent were over 45 years of age. Over twenty-eight per cent were married, the remainder being either single or widowed. Their educational condition was high, four-fifths of them being able to read and write.

Three-fourths of all immigrants possessed occupations. Of the total number 1.6 per cent were professional men, 9.8 per cent were of the skilled labor class, 8 per cent of the mercantile class, while more than half, or 53 per cent, were laborers.

The difference between the number of passengers arriving and the number departing is the net increase to the population from outside sources. While in the five years Cuba received 155,252 immigrants, the net increase to her population from this source is less than half that number, or 75,227. The following are the gains by single years:

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Net gain.
1903.....	85
1904.....	9,509
1905.....	26,437
1906.....	33,697
1907.....	5,499

One effect of the revolution of 1906 was to reduce the number of arrivals and increase the number of departures; this is reflected in the small balance of arrivals over departures.

The following table shows, by country of origin, the gain or loss to Cuba during the five years:

COUNTRY.	Gain.	Loss.
Total.....	83,631	8,404
America.....	6,650	8,404
British West Indies.....	3,482	
Haiti.....	622	
Mexico.....	1,468	6,814
Porto Rico.....	1,078	
San Domingo.....		260
South America.....		1,317
United States.....		13
Other.....		
Europe.....	76,981	
England.....	861	
France.....	1,596	
Germany.....	320	
Italy.....	457	
Spain.....	73,677	
Other.....	70	

## CRIMINAL JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

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By HONORABLE MANUEL LANDA, Acting Chief of the Department of Justice  
of the Republic of Cuba.

The jurisdiction in the case of criminal matters in Cuba rests solely and exclusively in the ordinary courts constituting the judiciary of the Island.

Upon the cessation of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba on January 1, 1899, the military and naval courts, which acted in the case of persons entitled to the jurisdiction of a special forum because of their connection with these branches of the service, likewise ceased, and all citizens became subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts.

The Supreme Court of the nation was organized in 1899, and in the same year the Audiencias were organized in the following order: Pinar del Río, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camagüey, and Oriente, each corresponding to the province of the same name.

Each Audiencia holds its sessions in the capital of the province to which it belongs, and has jurisdiction and control over the inferior courts situated within its province. In cases where questions of jurisdiction arise among the judges of the different localities, such questions are submitted to the Supreme Court, which decides them.

The Audiencia of Habana has a president, three presidents of chamber, twelve associate justices, a fiscal, a deputy fiscal, and four assistant deputy fiscals. Four courts of first instance, three of examination, seven of first instance and examination, and two correctional courts are under its jurisdiction. The Audiencia of Habana at present possesses two Chambers for the hearing and decision of criminal matters.

The Audiencia of Pinar del Río has a president, five associate justices, a fiscal, and a deputy fiscal. Under its jurisdiction are one court of first instance, one of examination, and four of first instance and examination.

The Audiencia of Matanzas has a president, five associate justices, a fiscal, a deputy fiscal, and an assistant deputy fiscal. Under its jurisdiction are a court of first instance, a court of examination, five courts of first instance and examination, and two correctional courts.

The Audiencia of Camagüey has a president, four associate justices, a fiscal, and a deputy fiscal. Under its jurisdiction are two courts of first instance and examination and one correctional court.

The Audiencia of Oriente has a president, five associate justices, a fiscal, a deputy fiscal, and an assistant deputy fiscal. Under its jurisdiction are a

court of first instance, one of examination, and five of first instance and examination.

In places where there are no correctional judges, the judges of first instance and examination act in cases that ordinarily would come before correctional judges. In cases where there are neither correctional judges nor judges of examination, the municipal judges act as correctional judges in cases of minor offenses.

The Department of Public Prosecution, with the Fiscal of the Supreme Court at its head, represents the State and society, and intervenes in all criminal causes, exercising supervision over the proceedings.

In criminal matters the Code has been in force in Cuba since 1879, and the Law of Criminal Procedure since 1889; while in 1900 the correctional courts were created to take cognizance in an oral trial of minor offenses and crimes of but slight importance, which were previously submitted to the various Audiencias for decision.

The procedure in correctional courts is rapid and of recognized efficiency. No appeal lies from the sentence, and the execution thereof is immediate. The penalties which may be imposed by a correctional judge are a fine of from one to thirty dollars and confinement from one to thirty days in jail, for a misdemeanor, and a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding one hundred and eighty days, for a crime. In default of the payment of the fine an additional term of imprisonment must be served at the rate of one day for each dollar of fine.

With reference to the procedure for hearing and determining matters submitted to the jurisdiction of the Audiencias, it may be said that it also is rapid.

The investigation of a crime devolves upon the judge of the examination court of the territory or judicial district in which it occurred. This judge prepares the record of the preliminary proceedings showing the data to be considered finally in the trial. The success of the case depends largely upon the perspicacity of the judge, inasmuch as these data form the basis of the proof upon which the sentence is based.

The record of the preliminary proceedings is transmitted to the Audiencia, through the Fiscal, who either formulates provisional conclusions or asks for a dismissal, according to the merits of the case. If he asks for a dismissal, the prosecution ordered by the judge, and its consequences, become of no effect; but if he accuses and requests that a penalty be imposed, the case is submitted to the court for decision, after an oral and public trial, at which the Fiscal or the accused offers the evidence.

A case may arise in which the Fiscal does not make any accusation, but the party injured by the crime makes the accusation, in the capacity of a private accuser. In this latter case the decision also rests with the court, after the holding of an oral trial, because the Law of Procedure provides for the holding of the trial whenever there is a lawful party ready to maintain the charge.

The penalties which the court may impose, in accordance with the Penal Code in force, are as follows:

Corporal penalties—Death; *cadena perpetua*; *reclusión perpetua*; *relegación perpetua*; perpetual expulsion; *cadena temporal*; *reclusión temporal*; *relegación temporal*; temporary expulsion; *presidio mayor*; *prisión mayor*; *confinamiento*; perpetual absolute disqualification; perpetual special disqualification; and temporary special disqualification.

The disqualification in the last two cases includes suspension from public office, right of active and passive suffrage, and profession or trade.

Correctional penalties—*Presidio correccional*; *prisión correccional*; banishment; public censure; suspension from public office, right of active and passive suffrage, and profession or trade; *arresto mayor*, and *arresto menor*.

The time that these penalties are in force varies, and the penalties themselves are divided into three degrees; minimum, medium, and maximum, which degrees are subdivided in like manner, according to the attenuating or aggravating circumstances attendant upon the commission of the crime.

#### EXECUTION OF DEATH PENALTY.

The penalty of death is executed by means of the instrument known as the "garrote." The execution takes place upon a board platform within the walls of the jail, in the day time, within twenty-four hours after notice of the sentence is given; it is held privately and in the presence of those persons who are required to be present and those who are authorized to witness it by the president of the court. The body of the felon remains exposed upon the gallows for four hours, and is then handed over to his relatives for burial, if they request it, and the burial must take place without any pomp. The death penalty will not be executed upon a woman who is pregnant, and she will not be notified of her sentence until forty days have elapsed after her delivery.

#### CADENA PERPETUA AND TEMPORAL.

These penalties, as well as those of perpetual *reclusión*, *relegación*, and expulsion, are remitted at the end of thirty years, unless during the period of their imprisonment the prisoners, in the judgment of the government, have made themselves unworthy of this act of grace. The sentence is carried out in the Penitentiary of the Republic according to the regulations thereof, and, with the approval of the Audiencia, two months are deducted for each year in the case of convicts whose conduct is good.

The provision stipulating that a chain attached to the foot and suspended from the belt should be carried by those sentenced to *cadena*, whether perpetual or temporal, was abolished by the Decree of August 25, 1898, of the Secretary of Grace, Justice, and Government.

The convicts are put to work, for the benefit of the State, upon work of public utility, either inside or outside the institution, if they are under the age of fifty-five, and are not prevented by sickness or other cause.

## RELEGACIÓN PERPETUA AND TEMPORAL.

These penalties, which were executed outside the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, are now inapplicable.

## RECLUSIÓN PERPETUA AND TEMPORAL, AND PRESIDIO.

With regard to the execution of these penalties, the same legal provisions are now applicable to the persons sentenced thereto as those previously cited with reference to the penalties of *cadena*, with the exception of the differences prescribed by the penitentiary regulations. This Code stipulates that the proceeds of convict labor shall be used: 1. To pay the civil liability growing out of the crime; 2. To indemnify the institution for the expenses which the prisoners occasion; and 3. To provide the prisoners with savings and create a reserve fund to be delivered to them at the time of their discharge or to be delivered to their heirs if they should die before the time of their discharge. In practice, it is very seldom that the proceeds of convict labor are applied for the first of the purposes specified.

## PRISIÓN MAYOR AND CORRECCIONAL.

These penalties are carried out in the Penitentiary of the Republic and consist principally in the deprivation of liberty, since the convicts are allowed to engage, for their own benefit, in such work of their choice as may be compatible with the regulation discipline. They are, nevertheless, subject to the work of the institution for the first two purposes stated in the preceding paragraph.

## CONFINAMIENTO.

This penalty, which was formerly executed in Isle of Pines, is not now applied.

## ARRESTO MAYOR.

This penalty is carried out in the jails and consists, like *prisión mayor* and correctional imprisonment, in the deprivation of liberty, but only for a period lasting from a month and a day to six months.

## ARRESTO MENOR.

The correctional judges have power to impose this penalty for a number of days, which are served in the city jails, or in those institutions which are used for that purpose.

## JUDICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The Department of Justice has furnished the following summary showing the number and the character of the offences recorded in the courts of each province during the year which terminated June 30, 1907.

CRIME.	Total.	Habana.	Matanzas.	Santa Clara.	Oriente.	Penar del Rio.	Camaguey.
Total.....	12,601	3,994	1,519	2,957	2,485	960	686
Against the constitution.....	33	14	2	11	3	3	.....
Against the public peace.....	358	126	27	84	82	20	19
Falsification.....	249	94	13	48	68	13	13
Against the public health.....	39	17	5	6	7	1	3
Gambling and raffling.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrongful acts of public employees in the exercise of their duties.....	316	120	20	80	54	18	24
Against persons.....	1,969	557	251	435	410	168	148
Against chastity.....	1,527	357	121	346	482	149	72
Against honor.....	45	27	.....	8	6	1	3
Against the civil condition of persons.....	8	5	.....	1	1	.....	1
Against liberty and safety.....	237	90	22	53	35	18	19
Against property.....	6,682	2,143	936	1,723	1,107	434	339
Miscellaneous offences.....	211	106	22	44	16	12	11
Cases not covered by the Penal Code.....	928	337	100	118	214	123	34

## PRISONS, ASYLUMS, AND HOSPITALS.<sup>1</sup>

### PRISONERS CONFINED IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Reports were received from 30 penal institutions, in which 3,898 prisoners were confined on September 30, 1907. The numbers of such institutions and of persons under confinement in each province on the given date were as follows:

PROVINCE.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.
Total.....	30	3,898
Pinar del Rto.....	3	309
Habana.....	9	2,178
Matanzas.....	4	281
Santa Clara.....	6	614
Camagüey.....	2	136
Oriente.....	6	380

This classification by provinces has, however, no significance as to the distribution of crime throughout the island, inasmuch as many criminals are confined in the presidio, in Habana, for crimes committed in other provinces.

The total number of prisoners is 1.9 in each 1,000 of the population, or 50 per cent more than the corresponding ratio for the United States, and two and one-half times that for the Philippines in 1903.

As is elsewhere the case, males are overwhelmingly in the majority among the delinquent classes. Of the prisoners, 3,722 were males and 176 were females, the proportion being 95.5 and 4.5 per cent, respectively.

The following table gives the number and percentage of prisoners of different races, or colors:

COLOR.	Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	3,898	100.0
White.....	1,934	49.6
Black.....	1,166	29.7
Mestizo.....	781	20.0
Yellow.....	27	0.7

The proportion of white criminals is much less than the proportion of whites in the total population, and the proportion of the black and mestizo prisoners is much greater than the proportion of these races in the total population.

<sup>1</sup>The data regarding prisoners under confinement, the sick and insane in hospitals, and inmates of asylums, have been obtained through the courtesy of Col. E. St. J. Greble, Adviser to the Department of Government. The figures, in all cases, relate to the date September 30, 1907.



## ASYLUMS FOR ORPHANS, FOUNDLINGS, AND AGED PEOPLE.

Eleven asylums of various sorts, for orphans, foundlings, aged people, etc., were reported, four of the institutions being in the province of Habana, four in Matanzas, one in Camagüey, and two in Oriente.

The largest institution, the Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad in the city of Habana, contained more inmates than all of the others combined.

The total number of inmates in these asylums on September 30, 1907, was 1,595, of which 805 were males, and 790 females. The classification by color shows 1,155 whites, 232 blacks, 151 mestizos, and 57 yellow, or Chinese. The proportion of blacks in these asylums is below the proportion of blacks in the population, and that of mestizos is far below their proportion.

The classification of the inmates, by ages, is as follows: Under 1 year, 32; 1 to 4 years, 131; 5 to 9 years, 289; 10 to 14 years, 364; 15 to 24 years, 202; 25 to 34 years, 35; 35 to 44 years, 51; 45 to 54 years, 64; 55 to 64 years, 90; 65 years and over, 333; and unknown, 4, making a total of 1,595 inmates.

Of those shown as 65 years of age and over, no fewer than 60 were reported as 90 years of age and over, and of these, 19 were said to be 100 or more. Indeed, such extreme ages as 108, 110, 114, and 115, were reported. It is extremely improbable, however, that the correct ages were stated in these cases.

As to birthplace, 1,296, or 81 per cent, were born in Cuba; 142, or 9 per cent, in Spain; 66 in Africa (all negroes and formerly slaves); and 64 in China, the few remaining being widely scattered or of unknown birthplace. Very few indeed were born in other islands of the West Indies, or in Central or South America.

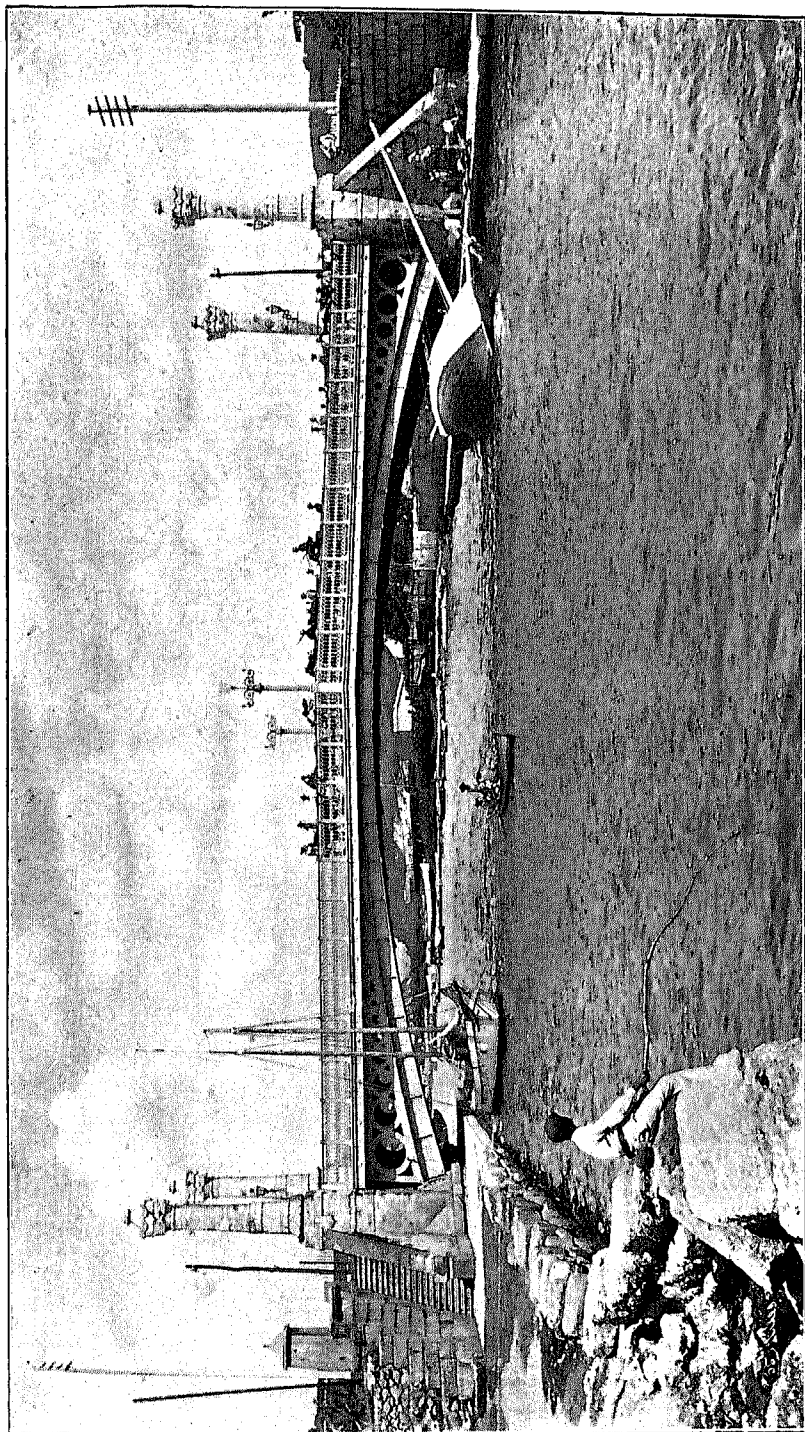
The occupations of 1,067, or two-thirds of the total number, were unknown. Of the remaining 588, 142 were reported as at school, 95 as at home, and 71 as beggars, all of these classes being dependents. The others were scattered over a long list of occupations.

Elementary education, as indicated by ability to read, was possessed by 972 inmates, while 472 were unable to read, and the condition of 151 was unknown. Since most of these institutions maintain schools for the instruction of the young, most of those between the ages of 5 and 24 years (96 per cent) are able to read. Of those of greater age, the proportion is much smaller, being only 20 per cent.

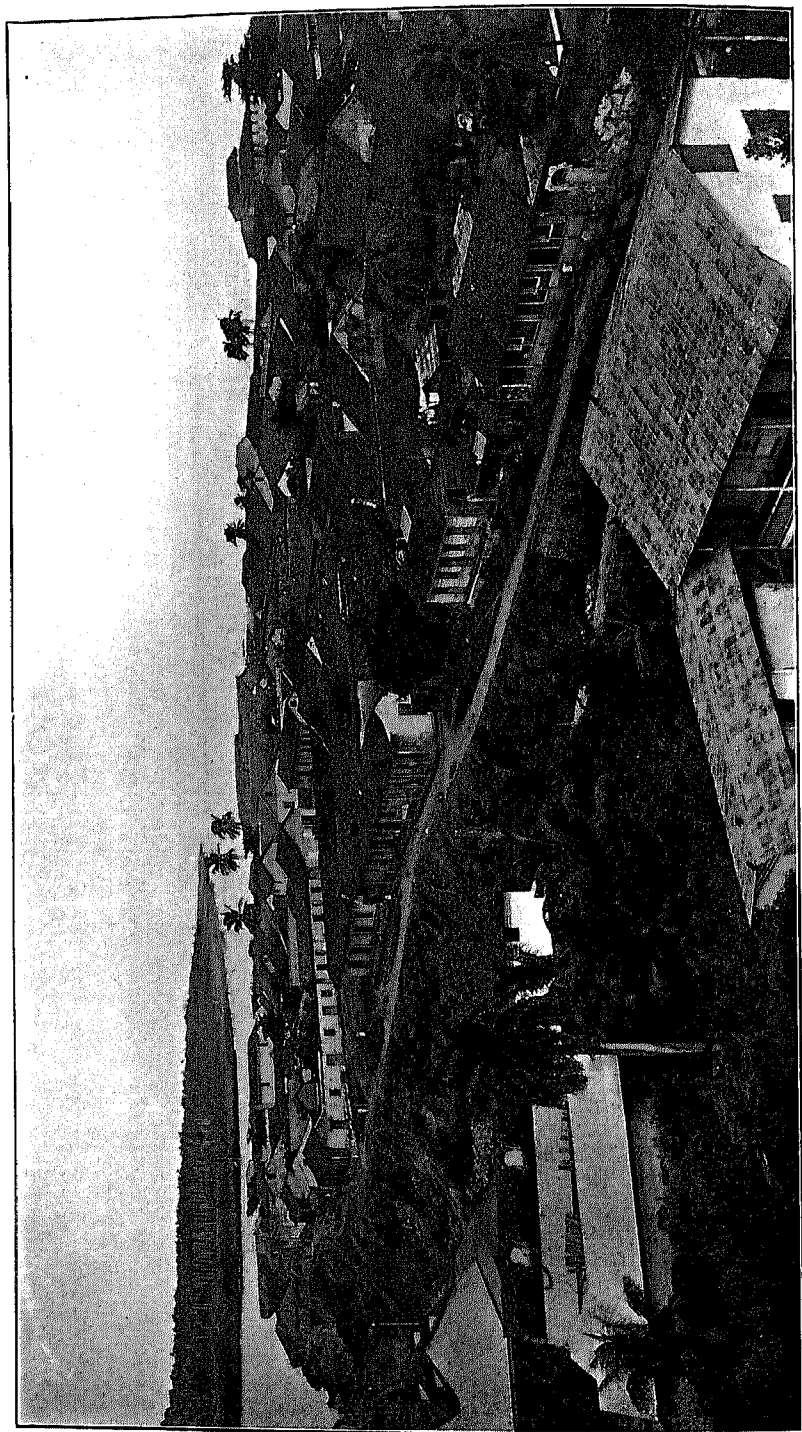
## HOSPITALS.

The reports show that there were in Cuba, on September 30, 1907, 56 hospitals with a total of 5,906 patients. One hospital was for the insane and cared for 1,782 insane patients. In the 55 hospitals in which the non-insane sick are cared for, there were 4,124 patients, or one-fifth of one per cent of the population.

The discussion which follows relates only to the non-insane sick in 55 of the 56 hospitals. The following table gives the number of these hospitals and of the patients therein, in each province:



BRIDGE OVER YUMURI RIVER, MATANZAS.



CITY OF BARACOA AND HARBOR ENTRANCE.

PROVINCE.	Number of hospitals.	Number of inmates.
Total.....	55	4,124
Pinar del Río.....	3	125
Habana.....	13	2,048
Matanzas.....	6	381
Santa Clara.....	15	776
Camagüey.....	4	202
Oriente.....	14	592

The large number in Habana province, amounting to very nearly one-half of all patients, is significant only as it illustrates the provision for the sick existing in that province and mainly in the city of Habana. Of the 2,048 patients in hospitals of Habana province, 1,961 were in those of the city of Habana.

Of the 4,124 patients, no fewer than 3,195, or 77.5 per cent, were males, and only 929, or 22.5 per cent, were females. This is due, in part, to the fact that the great proportion of the sick in hospitals are of foreign birth, a class composed mainly of the male sex. Moreover, among those of Cuban birth, the practice of sending the sick to the hospital is less prevalent in the case of women than in the case of men.

Nearly all of the patients are adults, only 162, or less than 4 per cent, being below the age of 15. This is due, in part, to the large proportion of foreign born in hospitals, and in part to the manifest disposition to treat sick children at home.

The proportion of whites is greater and that of the colored, including blacks and mestizos, is less than the corresponding proportions in the population, while the proportion of the yellow race is far greater. Practically all of the individuals in this last class are of foreign birth and are in Cuba without their families; hence, when sickness overtakes them, they go, of necessity, to the hospital. The same is true, though in smaller measure, of the whites among the foreign born.

## THE INSANE.

There is only one hospital for the insane in Cuba, but that is a very large one, located at Santiago de las Vegas, in Habana province. On September 30, 1907, this contained 1,782 patients, classified as 982 males and 800 females, the excess of males being due to the excess of males among the foreign born.

The following table classifies the insane by sex and by color:

COLOR.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Total.....	1,782	982	800
White.....	1,001	596	405
Black.....	491	218	273
Mestizo.....	251	129	122
Yellow.....	39	39	.....

The proportion of colored in the hospital for the insane is much greater than their corresponding proportions in the population; that is, while the colored form about one-third of the population, they form not less than 44 per cent of the inmates of this asylum. Since it is probable that the proportion of colored insane in confinement is smaller than the corresponding proportion of white insane, it follows that insanity is much more prevalent among the colored than among the whites.

It will also be noted that in the case of the whites, males outnumber females in the proportion of 60 to 40, while in the case of the blacks, females outnumber the males in the proportion of 56 to 44. In the case of the mestizos, the numbers are about equal. In the case of the Chinese, there are no females, this condition being due, of course, to the fact that there are practically no Chinese women in the island.

Very few of the insane confined in the asylum were below the age of 15 years. For all ages under 65 years, the number of males is greater than that of females.

Of the whole number whose country of birth is known, 82 per cent were born in Cuba and 18 per cent were born abroad, mainly in Spain. The proportion of insane born abroad is greater than the corresponding proportion of the population. Among Cubans, the number of males is very nearly equal to the number of females, but of the foreign born, the excess of males is great, 212 to 61, being doubtless due to the excess of males among the foreign born population in the island.

Of those concerning whom information was obtained, 41 per cent were able to read. The proportion for the males was 46 per cent, while that for the females was only 36 per cent.

## TRANSPORTATION BY RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIP LINES.

### RAILROADS.

Cuba was the second country in America to operate a steam road, being in this respect eleven years in advance of the mother country, Spain.

The first Cuban railroad was opened to traffic on November 19, 1837. It was built under the auspices of the Junta de fomento de la Habana (improvement board of Habana) and was known as the Caminos de Hierro de la Habana (Railroads of Habana). This road was about 45 miles in length and connected the capital with the town of Güines.

After it had been in operation for four years it was sold by the Government to a corporation, and this fact served to encourage the building of railroads by other corporations.

The spirit of enterprise being thus stimulated, the first sections of the principal lines now in operation were soon constructed, and these furnished outlets for agricultural products to the most important ports of the island. On September 1, 1908, the total distance covered by the railroad lines of Cuba was 2,329.8 miles. The following statement, furnished by Hon. J. Charles Hernandez, Director General of Communications, of Cuba, shows the various railroads with the length and termini of each branch:

*Termini and length of each railroad: 1908.*

LINE AND TERMINI.	Miles.
Aggregate.....	2,329.8
United Railways of Habana:	
Total.....	1,056.0
Habana to Colón.....	125.0
Habana to Santa Clara.....	183.9
Habana to Guanajay.....	35.5
Habana to Alacranes.....	30.8
Habana to Matanzas.....	54.1
Regla to Santa Clara.....	175.4
San Felipe to Batabanó.....	9.2
Madrugá to Güines.....	17.2
Madrugá to Empalme.....	21.0
Concha to Marianao.....	6.2
Matanzas to Unión de Reyes.....	21.5
Cárdenas to Murgu.....	56.0
Cárdenas to Jovellanos.....	18.8
Cárdenas to Yaguajay.....	80.7
Los Arabos to Altamisa.....	20.0
Máximo Gómez to Itabo.....	13.5
Regla to Guanabacoa.....	3.1
Güines to Cardenas.....	114.5
Esles to Guaremas.....	21.6

# 120 TRANSPORTATION BY RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIPS.

*Termini and length of each railroad: 1908—Continued.*

LINE AND TERMINI.	Miles.
<b>Tunas and Sancti-Spiritus Railroad:</b>	
Sancti-Spiritus to Tunas de Zaza.....	24.2
<b>Rodas and Cartagena Railroad:</b>	
Rodas to Cartagena.....	14.3
<b>Juraguá Railroad:</b>	
Juraguá to Horquita, via Estrecha.....	26.1
<b>Cuban Central Railroad Company:</b>	
Total.....	329.3
Cienfuegos to Sagua.....	57.8
Santa Clara to Cienfuegos.....	42.2
Santa Clara to A. Pasajeros.....	72.1
Placetas to I. de Sagua.....	70.2
Caibarién to Camajuaní.....	17.4
Caibarién to Placetas, via Estrecha.....	23.0
Sagua la Grande to Caguaguas, via Estrecha.....	9.9
Isla de Sagua to Santo Domingo.....	31.7
Ranchuelo to San Juan Yeras.....	5.0
<b>Gibara and Holguín Railroad:</b>	
Total.....	42.9
Chaparra to Holguín.....	8.1
Gibara to Iberia.....	34.8
<b>The Cuba Railroad Company:</b>	
Total.....	447.4
Santiago de Cuba to Santa Clara.....	356.0
San Luis to La Maya.....	41.6
Antilla to Alto Cedro.....	31.1
Holguín to Cacocum.....	11.2
Sancti-Spiritus to Zaza del Medio.....	7.5
<b>The Western Railway of Habana, Limited:</b>	
Total.....	146.6
Habana to San Juan y Martínez.....	124.2
San Juan y Martínez to Guane.....	22.4
<b>Nuevitas and Camagüey Railroad:</b>	
Camagüey to Nuevitas.....	46.0
<b>The Cuba Eastern Railroad Company:</b>	
Total.....	69.6
San Luis to Guantánamo.....	53.4
Guantánamo to Boquerón.....	16.2
<b>Guantánamo Railroad:</b>	
Total.....	22.4
Guantánamo to Caímanera.....	16.2
Guantánamo to Jamaica.....	6.2
<b>Júcaro and Morón Railroad:</b>	
Morón to Júcaro por Ciego de Avila.....	42.2
<b>Habana Central Railroad Company:</b>	
Total.....	62.8
Habana Arsenal to Guanajay Electrico.....	31.1
Habana Arsenal to Güines Electrico.....	31.7

## COASTWISE STEAMSHIP LINES.

Several lines of coastwise steamships ply regularly between various Cuban ports, carrying mail, passengers, and freight; the following list shows the termini of these lines:

LINE.	Termini.
Sobrinos de Herrera Line.....	Habana and Santiago de Cuba.
Julian Alonso Line.....	Habana and La Fé, Pinar del Río.
Bullond Company.....	Cienfuegos and Rodas.
La Gloria Company.....	Nuevitas and La Gloria.
N. Trujillo.....	Cienfuegos and Castillo de Jagua.
North American Sugar Co.....	Caibarién and Yaguajay.
Vuelta Abajo S. S. Co.....	Batabanó and Isla de Pinos.
Jose Muñoz.....	Manzanillo and Cauto.
Jose Muñoz.....	Manzanillo and Niquero.
Isle of Pines S. S. Co.....	Batabanó and Isla de Pinos.
C. J. Trujillo.....	Habana and Santiago de Cuba.
C. J. Trujillo.....	Habana and Manzanillo.
C. J. Trujillo.....	Cienfuegos and Júcaro.
N. de Castaño.....	Habana and Manzanillo.
N. de Castaño.....	Cienfuegos and Tunas de Zaza.
Miguel Palret.....	Orozco and Cabañas.
Francisco Sotos.....	Antillas and Mayarí.

## STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Habana is one of the termini in the case of the following steamship lines connecting the ports of Cuba with those of foreign countries:

LINE.	Foreign terminus.
Campaña Transatlántica Española.....	Barcelona, Spain. Bilboa, Spain. Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Herrera Steamship Line.....	Porto Rico.
Munson Steamship Company.....	Mobile, Ala.
New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.....	New York, N. Y.
North German Lloyd Company.....	Bremen, Germany.
Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company.....	Knights Key, Fla. Tampa, Fla.
Southern Pacific Steamship Company.....	New Orleans, La.
West Indian Company (Limited).....	Copenhagen, Denmark. Progreso, Mexico.

The following lines have steamers stopping at Habana on the way from one port to another:

LINE.	Termini.
Compañía Transatlántica Francesa.....	Spain, France, and Mexico.
Hamburg-American Line.....	Hamburg, Germany, and Mexico.
New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.....	New York, N. Y., and Mexico.
Royal English Mail.....	Canary Islands and Mexico.

In addition to the steamships of the regular lines enumerated, the ports of Cuba are frequently visited by tramp steamers or sailing vessels, which come from and depart for the principal ports of Europe and America.



## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The history of education in Cuba under the Spanish government will be found in the report on the census of Cuba of 1899, and in a report on the subject made by Mr. R. L. Packard to the United States Commissioner of Education and published in the Report of the Bureau of Education for 1897-8.

The present public school system was instituted by the American Military Governor during the first intervention by the United States in 1900.

In 1900, the number of teachers and of school rooms was 3,567. The number of enrolled pupils in the last month of that year was 172,273 and the average attendance for the year was 123,362.

The figures presented in the following pages are taken from a report by Dr. Lincoln Zayas, Director of Public Instruction, and relate to December, 1906.

The total number of schoolhouses was 2,149; of these, 1,809 were rented buildings, and 246 were owned by the government or by individuals who allowed them to be used free of rent, while the status of the remainder is unknown. The total number of school rooms was 3,566. The average rent paid per house was \$16.79, and per room, \$10.42.

The total number of teachers was 3,649, of whom 3,437 were white and only 212 were colored. The number of women largely exceeded the number of men, there being only 1,286 of the latter to 2,363 of the former, or nearly twice as many. They were grouped by ages as follows:

AGE GROUP.	Number of teachers.
Total.....	3,649
Under 20 years.....	690
20 to 29 years.....	1,751
30 to 39 years.....	718
40 to 49 years.....	332
50 years and over.....	158

Nearly one-half of the teachers were between the ages of 20 and 29 and two-thirds were under 30.

The total number of pupils registered was 122,214. This is 4 per cent of the total population and is 36 per cent of the number of children of school age, as determined by the school census of 1906, which showed 336,524 persons between the ages of 6 and 18 years. Of the total number of pupils, 66,322 were males and 55,892 were females, the excess of males being 10,430. As to color, 82,164 were white and 40,050 colored, the proportions of the two

racers in the schools being very nearly the same as the corresponding proportions in the population.

The average daily attendance was 96,301, or 78.8 per cent of the number registered. This proportion is very high, comparing favorably with that for the United States (70 per cent).

There is very little difference in the daily attendance of the males and the females or of the whites and the colored.

The following is a classification of the registered pupils by age:

AGE.	Number of pupils.
Total.....	122,214
Less than 6 years.....	1,710
6 years.....	14,438
7 years.....	12,060
8 years.....	10,392
9 years.....	10,820
10 years.....	15,102
11 years.....	15,630
12 years.....	17,299
13 years.....	13,566
14 years.....	7,456
15 years and over.....	3,741

The following table gives the number in each school grade:

GRADE.	Number of pupils.
Total.....	122,214
Kindergarten.....	1,702
First grade.....	74,174
Second grade.....	30,095
Third grade.....	12,821
Fourth grade.....	2,885
Fifth grade.....	587

## VITAL STATISTICS.

For many years records of births, deaths, and marriages have been made in nearly every part of the island, and since the first American intervention these registrations have been extended throughout the republic. Information relative to deaths is sent to the local judges, who in turn send it to the Central Board of Health; in addition the head physician makes a statement in each case. Inasmuch as the law prohibits the granting of a burial license unless the death is properly reported, the health authorities believe that a complete registration of deaths is obtained.

The following table shows the approximate population, the number of deaths, and the death rate per 1,000, by years, from 1900 to 1906. The estimate of population has been made by adding to the number of inhabitants in 1899 one-eighth of the increase shown by the census of 1907, for each year that has elapsed since 1899.

YEAR.	Population.	Number of deaths.	Number of deaths per 1,000 of population.
1900.....	1,630,000	28,779	17.7
1901.....	1,690,000	27,754	16.4
1902.....	1,750,000	25,512	14.6
1903.....	1,810,000	23,982	13.3
1904.....	1,870,000	25,198	13.5
1905.....	1,930,000	27,345	14.2
1906.....	1,990,000	30,021	15.1

It is evident that the rates are too small, and even the fact that the sanitary condition of the whole island is satisfactory and yellow fever and smallpox have been wiped out, does not afford an adequate explanation. In Porto Rico, for instance, where sanitary conditions are equally satisfactory, and in Spain, the death rates are higher. The United States, which has a more vigorous and long-lived population, has a higher death rate than that reported for Cuba.

The death rate for the island decreased from 1900 to 1903, in which year it reached the minimum of 13.3 per 1,000; it then increased until 1906.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death rates in each province, by years, from 1900 to 1906:

# DEATH RATES.

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YEAR.	Habana.	Matanzas.	Pinar del Rfo.	Camagüey.	Santa Clara.	Oriente.
NUMBER OF DEATHS.						
1900.....	9,970	4,409	2,895	1,072	6,487	3,946
1901.....	9,710	3,890	2,850	1,198	6,188	3,918
1902.....	9,035	3,757	2,557	1,148	5,271	3,743
1903.....	8,620	3,449	2,280	1,051	5,092	3,490
1904.....	9,029	3,637	2,557	1,045	5,429	3,501
1905.....	5,513	4,057	2,701	1,238	5,705	4,131
1906.....	10,030	4,221	2,800	1,332	6,670	4,968
NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
1900.....	22.7	21.3	16.0	11.7	17.5	11.5
1901.....	21.4	18.3	15.0	12.5	16.2	10.9
1902.....	19.3	17.3	12.9	11.5	13.3	10.0
1903.....	17.9	15.6	11.0	10.2	12.5	8.9
1904.....	18.2	16.3	11.9	9.8	12.9	8.6
1905.....	18.7	17.6	12.1	11.3	13.2	9.8
1906.....	19.2	18.0	12.1	11.9	15.0	11.3

From these figures it appears that in certain provinces there has been a failure to report properly a considerable number of deaths. It is probable that such omissions were more frequent among the lower than among the upper classes and in the case of young children than in the case of adults, and more numerous in rural districts than in cities.

The rates differ greatly in the different provinces, as shown by the following statement, which gives for each province the average death rate for the 7 years from 1900 to 1906:

PROVINCE.	Number of deaths per 1,000 of population.	PROVINCE.	Number of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Habana.....	19.6	Pinar del Rfo.....	13.0
Matanzas.....	17.6	Camagüey.....	11.3
Santa Clara.....	14.4	Oriente.....	10.1

According to the reports of the municipalities for 1906, Santiago de las Vegas, province of Habana, had the highest death rate, 39 per 1,000 of population, and Santa Cruz del Sur, province of Camagüey, the lowest, 3 per 1,000. For the city of Habana, the death rate was 20; for Cienfuegos, 18; for Matanzas, 17; and for Santiago de Cuba, 21. In 8 of the municipalities the proportion of deaths exceeded 20 per 1,000 of population; in 21 the rate fluctuated between 15 and 19; in 37 the rate fluctuated between 10 and 14; and in 16 the rate did not reach 10 per 1,000.

The following table of death rates, by ages, has been prepared on the basis of the population enumerated in the census of 1907, and of the number of deaths registered in 1906:

AGE GROUP.	Number of deaths.	Number of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Less than 1 year.....	8,651	133.9
1 to 4 years.....	4,018	14.5
5 to 19 years.....	2,073	3.2
20 to 39 years.....	5,138	7.7
40 to 59 years.....	4,731	16.0
60 years and over.....	5,340	56.6

The following table gives the number of deaths among the white and the colored, and also the proportion of the total number of deaths for each class:

YEAR.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
1900.....	13,923	9,856	65.8	34.2
1901.....	13,243	9,511	65.7	34.3
1902.....	16,823	8,689	65.9	34.1
1903.....	15,618	8,364	65.1	34.9
1904.....	16,304	8,894	64.7	35.3
1905.....	17,761	9,534	65.0	35.0
1906.....	19,488	10,533	64.9	35.1

The following table shows the deaths of the white and colored in each province in 1906, together with the proportion of the total number of deaths for each element:

PROVINCE.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Total.....	19,488	10,533	64.9	35.1
Pinar del Río.....	1,897	903	67.7	32.2
Habana.....	7,213	2,817	71.9	28.1
Matanzas.....	2,400	1,821	56.9	43.1
Santa Clara.....	4,401	2,269	66.0	34.0
Camagüey.....	1,049	283	78.8	21.2
Oriente.....	2,528	2,440	50.9	49.1

The number and percentage of deaths from the principal diseases were as follows in 1906:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN CUBA.		
	Number.	Per cent of total number.	Per cent of total number of deaths in the United States.
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	4,944	16.5	7.6
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	3,560	11.9	9.9
Organic diseases of the heart.....	1,797	6.0	8.1
Congenital debility.....	1,427	4.7	2.1
Bright's disease.....	1,425	4.7	5.6
Tetanus.....	1,207	4.0	0.2
Diseases of arteries.....	1,182	3.9	0.8
Malaria.....	1,147	3.8	0.2
Acute bronchitis.....	1,078	3.6	1.1
Other accidental traumatisms.....	1,052	3.5	1.1
Simple meningitis.....	931	3.2	1.1
Cancer.....	819	2.7	4.4
Congestion and hemorrhage of the brain.....	763	2.5	4.7
Bronchopneumonia.....	737	2.5	2.4
Senile debility.....	584	1.9	2.1
Pneumonia.....	397	1.3	6.9
Cirrhosis of liver.....	311	1.0	0.9
Diseases of stomach.....	299	1.0	1.4
Suicide.....	273	0.9	0.9
Typhoid fever.....	264	0.9	2.0
Congenital malformation.....	224	0.7	0.8
Convulsions.....	223	0.7	1.1
Hernia.....	212	0.7	0.3
Diphtheria and croup.....	201	0.7	1.6
Puerperal septicemia.....	191	0.6	0.4
Influenza.....	176	0.6	0.7
Chronic bronchitis.....	161	0.5	0.8
Abdominal tuberculosis.....	160	0.5	0.4
Whooping cough.....	159	0.5	1.0
Angina pectoris.....	146	0.5	0.4
Congestion and apoplexy of lungs.....	137	0.5	0.4
Tuberculous meningitis.....	120	0.4	0.6
Anemia.....	115	0.4	0.3
Diseases of bones.....	110	0.4	0.2

The following table shows for Cuba the number of deaths during 1906 and the proportion of the total number of deaths in each age group, as compared with the proportion of the total number of deaths in the same age groups in the United States:

AGE GROUP.	DEATHS IN CUBA.		
	Number.	Per cent of total number.	Per cent of total number of deaths in the United States.
Less than 1 year.....	8,651	28.8	20.2
1 to 4 years.....	4,018	13.4	8.2
5 to 19 years.....	2,073	6.9	6.6
20 to 39 years.....	5,158	17.2	17.4
40 to 59 years.....	4,781	15.9	18.7
60 years and over.....	5,340	17.8	28.6

In the following table are presented the number of births and the birth rates, for the years from 1900 to 1906:

YEAR.	Number of births.	Number of births per 1,000 of population.
1900.....	43,003	26.4
1901.....	43,586	25.8
1902.....	47,091	26.9
1903.....	57,864	32.0
1904.....	58,363	31.2
1905.....	65,906	34.1
1906.....	55,963	28.1

The birth rate for Cuba is low, being less than that for the United States and less than the rates for many European countries. This is remarkable in view of the fact that the years represented followed a disastrous war. Ordinarily, in such cases, the rate would be very high. The sudden falling off in the number of births in 1906 is also unaccountable unless it is assumed that registration has been incomplete.

The number of births reported in 1906 is 10,000 less than the number of children under one year of age according to the census of 1907. If the probable number of deaths occurring in this age group during the year is added to the number of children in this age group, an approximate estimate of the number of births will be secured. The figure obtained in this way is 75,000, which shows that the omissions probably made were not much less than 19,000, and that the birth rate would therefore be 37 instead of 28.

The following table shows the births among the white and colored and the proportion of the total for each class of the population:

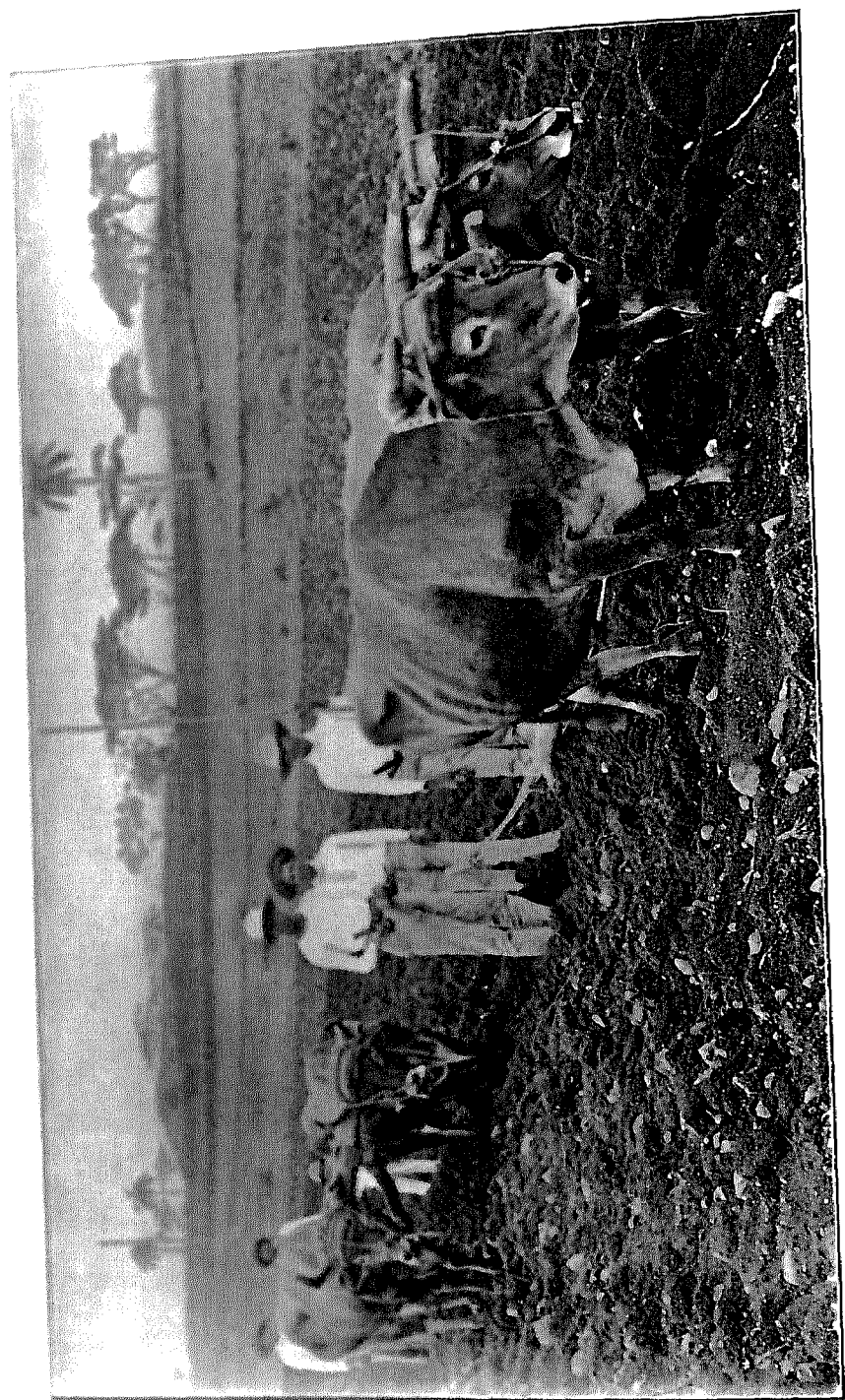
YEAR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
1900.....	31,474	11,529	73.2	26.8
1901.....	32,879	10,707	75.4	24.6
1902.....	35,688	11,403	75.8	24.2
1903.....	43,334	14,530	74.9	25.1
1904.....	44,248	14,115	75.8	24.2
1905.....	50,142	15,764	76.1	23.9
1906.....	43,467	12,496	77.7	22.3

The following table shows, for each province, the number of births in 1906, and the birth rate, on the basis of the population enumerated in the census of 1907.



NATIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.





PLOWING WITH OXEN.

PROVINCE.	Number of births.	Number of births per 1,000 of population.
Total.....	55,963	27.3
Pinar del Río.....	4,772	19.9
Habana.....	13,728	25.5
Matanzas.....	7,392	30.8
Santa Clara.....	14,465	31.6
Camagüey.....	3,279	27.7
Oriente.....	12,327	27.1

The excess of births over deaths in each province was as follows: Pinar del Río, 1,972; Habana, 3,698; Matanzas, 3,171; Santa Clara, 7,795; Camagüey, 1,947; and Oriente, 7,359.

#### VITAL STATISTICS OF HABANA.

According to the census of 1899 the population of the city of Habana was 242,055. In 1907 the city had 302,526 inhabitants, 50.2 per cent of whom were native white, 24.5 per cent foreign white, and 25.3 per cent negroes.

The registers of deaths occurring in the city of Habana have been published since 1820 and appear to be reasonably complete, at least so far as the whites are concerned. Following is a statement of the annual average death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, by decades, based on these records:

1820 to 1829.....	43
1830 to 1839.....	50
1840 to 1849.....	28
1850 to 1859.....	31
1860 to 1869.....	43
1870 to 1879.....	47
1880 to 1889.....	34
1890 to 1899.....	45
1900 to 1906.....	22

The violent fluctuations in the death rates are characteristic of a city which has been subject to epidemics. The average death rate of the city while under Spanish rule was 40 per 1,000 inhabitants, whereas after the American intervention it declined to 22 per 1,000. Exclusive of the destruction caused by yellow fever and smallpox, the average death rate from 1870 to 1899 was 36 per 1,000. It is evident, therefore, that the sanitary improvements introduced by the Americans not only wiped out yellow fever and smallpox, but also caused the death rates from other causes to decline.

The total number of deaths registered in 1906 was 6,144, which shows a death rate of 20.3 per 1,000. The principal diseases were the following:

Pulmonary phthisis, which caused 19 per cent of all deaths; dysentery, which caused 9 per cent; cardiac diseases, 8 per cent; diseases of the arteries, 9 per cent; meningitis, 4 per cent; and pneumonia, 4 per cent.

Between the years 1870 and 1899, 21,448 deaths from yellow fever occurred. The annual average death rate from this disease in the 30 years was 4 per 1,000. From October, 1901, until October, 1905, there was not a single case of yellow fever in Habana nor in the rest of the island. In the autumn of 1905, however, this disease reappeared. Following are the statistics of yellow fever since 1905:

YEAR.	CITY OF HABANA.		CUBA, NOT INCLUDING THE CITY OF HABANA.	
	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
1905.....	70	22	7	.....
1906.....	71	12	41	21
1907 <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	54	11

<sup>1</sup>From January 1 to August 28.

From 1870 to 1899 smallpox caused 12,722 deaths in Habana. The average death rate from this cause during the 30 years was 2 per 1,000 inhabitants. Since 1900, as a result of the sanitary measures taken by the American authorities, only one death has been caused by this disease.

The death rate of the whites from all diseases was 19.3 per 1,000 inhabitants, and that of the negroes, 23.3 per 1,000. It is probable that the registration of the deaths of negroes in Habana is incomplete.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths in each age group, by color:

AGE GROUP.	PER CENT OF NUMBER OF DEATHS.	
	White.	Colored.
Less than 1 year.....	21	20
1 to 4 years.....	11	11
5 to 14 years.....	4	3
15 to 44 years.....	32	37
45 years and over.....	32	29

The number of births registered in 1906 in Habana was 5,744, the number of deaths being greater by 400. The birth rate was 19, which is very small, even for a populous city, and leads one to doubt the accuracy of the register. Of the total number of births, 4,222 were whites, the birth rate being 18.7 per 1,000 inhabitants, and 1,522 were colored, the birth rate being 19.9 per 1,000.